FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 165 *26 August 1981*

BULGARIA

Speeches at 23 Aug Buzludzha Monument Dedication C 1
Zhivkov Speech C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Aug]
Filipov Speech C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Aug]
Mikhaylov Receives TRYBUNA LUDU Editor Wieslaw Bek C 3
BCP Secretary Stanishev Receives Bangladesh Communists C 4
Dimitur Stanishev Receives Morocco's 'Ali Yata C 4
Sofia-81 Children's Banner of Peace Assembly Ends C 4
Briefs: Algerian Youth Delegation C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Polish Solidarity's Recent Activities Criticized D 1
Solidarity's Provocations D 1
[Lipavsky in RUDE PRAVO 24 Aug]
Western Contacts Viewed D 3
'Aggressive Plans' D 4
Branch Trade Unions Contrasted D 4
Briefs: Trade With Romania; Departing Tanzanian Ambassador; Harvesting Progress; Hussite Church Confers D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

'U.S. Provocation off Libyan Coast' Reported E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Aug]
Radio Comments on Recent U.S. Military Decisions E 1
SWAPO President Sam Nujoma Holds Press Conference E 3
25 August Interview E 3
26 August Interview E 4
Reception Held for World Council of Churches E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Aug]
Egon Krenz Addresses FDJ Peace Demonstration E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Aug]
HORIZONT Series on Berlin Wall Concludes E 5
[No 34/1981]

POLAND

Solidarity KKP Holds Private Talks in Gdansk G 1
'Right of Immediate Reply' [AFP] G 1
KKP Press Conference G 1
New Printers' Strike [AFP] G 2
KKP Resumes Deliberation G 2
Radom Strike Alert Continues; 28 Aug Strike Possible G 3
Factory Threatens Strike [AFP] G 3
Olsztyn Printing Strike Continues, May Spread G 4
Press Conference G 4
Transport Strike Possible G 4
Miners Back Saturday Work Plan in Solidarity Poll [AFP] G 5
AFP Reports on Plant Manager Retention Poll G 5
TU-Government Talks on Light Industry Sector Noted G 6
Siwak, Baka Attend Branch Trade Union Meeting G 6
PAP Report on Meeting G 7

Warsaw TV Reports Split in Journalists' Attitude G 7
Support for Statement G 7
Press Opposition Noted G 8
Kania Meets Party Activists, Workers in Poznan G 9
Kania Answers Questions G 9
Kania Speech G 10
Wreath Laying Ceremony G 11
Kania, Wozniak Address Meeting of Large Enterprises G 11
Democratic Party Presidium Meets 25 August G 11
TRYBUNA LUDU Justifies Flour Products Price Rise G 12
Council of Ministers Issues Communique on Session G 12
Further Details G 12
Press Conference Held on Anticrisis Staff Plans G 13
More on Coal, Food G 15
Government Press Spokesman's Office To Be Created G 15
Sejm Subcommission on Trade Union Bill Session G 16
Factory Workers Take Initiative, Discuss Issues G 16
Warsaw Reports Grain Harvest Figures, Activities G 16
Soviet Farm Machinery Consignment Figures G 17
Gdansk Authorities Announce Fuel Restrictions G 17
Gdansk Friendship Group Condemns Anti-Soviet Acts G 17
Sikorski Exhibition Opens in Gdansk Museum G 18
Western Banks' Debt Rescheduling Agreement Near [DPA] G 18
SWAPO's Nujoma Ends 19-21 August Visit to Country G 18
Briefs: Union Registration G 18

ROMANIA

Verdet, Delegation Return From Moscow 21 Aug H 1
Ceausescu, USSR Ambassador Conduct Talks H 1
Agricultural Talks With Soviets Reported H 1
[SCINTEIA 20 Aug]
Zambian Parliamentarians Reported Visiting H 1
Delegates Arrive, Listed H 1
Meeting With Giosan H 1
Talks With Andrei H 2
Ceausescu Receives Visiting African Delegation H 2
National Party of Nigeria H 2
Zairian Parliamentarians H 3
Trofin Receives Ecuadorean Resources Minister H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

BORBA: Sidra Incident Cause for 'Great Concern' I 1
[Petkovic, 23 Aug]
Pristina Court Sentences Eight More Demonstrators I 2
Kosovo Deals With Sudden Collapse of Electricity I 2
Other Republics Helping Investments in Kosovo I 3
Hodza, Vidic Address Meeting in Presevo 25 Aug I 3
Hodza on Kosovo Events I 3
Vidic on Economic Situation I 5
Situation Reported 'Difficult' in Bujanovac I 5
[D.K. in POLITIKA 21 Aug]
Vojvodina Assembly Cuts Province's Investments I 7
[Stanojevic, Gulan in BORBA 21 Aug]
Briefs: Vojvodina Economic Losses; Kosovo Wat r I 8
Supply; Italian Communist Leader; Railroad
Cars for Albania

SPEECHES AT 23 AUG BUZLUDZHA MONUMENT DEDICATION

Zhivkov Speech

AU251046 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, delivered at the inauguration ceremony for the monument devoted to the 90th anniversary of founding the Revolutionary Marxist Party in Bulgaria, on the Buzludzha Peak on 23 August 1981]

[Text] Esteemed guests and dear compatriots, I am happy that I was honored with the historical opportunity to open the monument built in honor of the heroic deed of Dimitur Blagoev and his associates who 90 years ago marked the beginning of the Revolutionary Marxist Party in Bulgaria.

May the paths leading to this legendary Balkan peak of Buzludzha, where the first Marxists came to take over the torch of sacred and pure love for the people, never be deserted.

May generation after generation of socialist and communist Bulgaria come here to pay honor to the heroic deed and to the cause of those who lived here before them on this land and who gave everything to their people. Let their spirit be elevated and strengthened by the contact with the ideas and dreams of those people, a feeling which we are also sensing today.

Glory to Blagoev and to his associates--the first sowers and apostles of socialist ideas in Bulgaria and immortal founders of the BCP in the hearts of the Bulgarians!

Glory to you, veterans and young party members of our Leninist BCP! Glory to you communists, united agrarians, nonparty men, our contemporaries and associates who with your labor and deeds have elevated the might, greatness and glory of the BCP, of the Bulgarian people and of our dear socialist fatherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

I declare the monument on the Buzludzha Peak open. Congratulations.

Filipov Speech

AU251210 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Aug 81 p 1, 3

[Speech by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, at 23 August Buzludzha Peak meeting on the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Marxist Party in Bulgaria]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, boys and girls, dear compatriots and dear guests. Today on this legendary peak engulfed in revolutionary glory, we are marking the 90th anniversary of one of the outstanding developments in our history--the founding of a revolutionary Marxist party in Bulgaria. The impact of the Buzludzha Congress' Jubilee is particularly strong now because it is an integral part of the nationwide celebrations devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Please allow me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, to convey most cordial greetings to the representatives of our glorious workers class, the agricultural workers, the people's intelligentsia, the soldiers of the People's Army, the boys and girls and to all of you who have come to this meeting to pay tribute to the great heroic deed of the founders of socialism in Bulgaria.

Since the day it was founded our party has firmly taken its place under the banner of proletarian internationalism and widely proclaimed that it was "a part of the universal socialist democracy" and that the fraternal solidarity of the workers was a necessary condition for their national and international victory over capital as an international power. Proletarian internationalism as an ideological and political factor has been a basic and steady principle in all the party's activity.

The party waged a decisive and irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois nationalism and the aggressive wars and also constantly worked for peace and friendship among the peoples.

The 12th BCP Congress emphasized that the Leninist April line was one of the great deeds of the BCP and its Dimitrov Central Committee. This line incorporates the brains, labor and creativeness of all Bulgarians, of the party and the state, and of the public organizations. In this respect, particularly great to its establishment, justification, and development are the services and personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, heir and contiruer of the immortal Blagoev-Dimitrov cause, loyal son of the people, and major theoretician of the BCP, who for 3 decades now has been leading the BCP, which is steadily guiding our country along the path traced by Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and in conformity with the example of the CPSU, is in the front ranks of the struggle for peace and understanding among the peoples.

Comrades, our Blagoev-Dimitrov party has always considered itself a component of the international communist and workers movement. The party has steadily struggled for the cohesion and joint action of the communists throughout the world, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The BCP will steadily continue to struggle for the purity of the Marxist-Leninist behest, against bourgeois ideology, against Maoism and rightist and "leftist" revionism, and against any manifestation of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Our party will continue with unrelenting energy to support the just struggle of the peoples for national and social liberation.

The party and the state are steadily following a course toward comprehensive cooperation and increasing loseness with the USSR. The 12th BCP Congress was a further triumph of the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Loyal to socialist internationalism, the BCP and the government reaffirm their irreconcilable readiness to do everything possible to increase the might and cohesion of the world socialist community and contribute to strengthening the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Now, when the military-inspired imperialist circles, led by the most reactionary U.S. forces, are aggravating the international situation, developing the arms race and attempting to restore the "cold war", the BCP and the people's government consider it their duty to more actively carry out their principled and consistent activity to defend and strengthen peace and to deepen the process of detente in international relations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of halting the arms race, and in favor of a realistic and constructive dialogue and a peaceful solution of international problems. The BCP and the government are trying to make the Balkans a stronghold of peace and security as well as a region of goodneighborliness, understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The love for peace, which is incorporated in the meaning of the socialist system and in the policy of our party, was again brilliantly confirmed by the declaration of the National Assembly in response to the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the parliaments and peoples in the world. This supreme forum of people's power loudly proclaimed to all patriots that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to creatively contribute to strengthening detente, peace, security and cooperation among the peoples in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Building real socialism needs heroes and its also creates heroes. These are our workers class, the agricultural workers, the people's intelligentsia, the soldiers and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, the employees and organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and everybody who is struggling to implement the party's general line. These are the heroes of socialist labor and also those who are marching forward in the most difficult sectors of creating socialism--these are the builders of new Bulgaria.

We pay tribute to their heroic deed and their contribution.

A brilliant example of such heroism is the life and work of our unforgettable communist and comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, whom death removed from our militant ranks only a month ago. Selflessly loyal to the communist ideal and to the Bulgarian people, whom she loved, without any wish for material or personal benefits, richly talented and widely educated, courageous and tireless, Lyudmila Zhivkova had a short but exceptional life, fired with the most elevated ideas of our struggle--thus she burnt out at her post. She worked selflessly and left behind a valuable contribution and a clear mark in the struggle for building a socialist Bulgaria.

Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova remains in the pantheon of the builders and heroes of new Bulgaria. Her life is a shining example for the working people, children and young generations.

Comrades, on the day of the BCP's Jubilee, the Central Committee expresses its cordial and genuine gratitude to the communists, united agrarians, Komsomols, to all working people from towns and villages and to all Bulgarians for the great successes they have achieved, for the readiness with which they accept the programs, targets and tasks of their party leader, for their confidence in it and for their steady determination to implement its Leninist April line.

One can say with full justification that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the party and the people are indivisible, they are marching together on the same road and toward the same goal. An eloquent expression of this is the courage, enthusiasm and creativeness with which millions of socialist workers are now implementing the decisions of the 12th congress. The working people, thanks to their own experience, are aware that the party's programs are plans for a further upsurge of the motherland and for further raising their standards of living. They trust the party and they love it. Rallied under its red banner, the Bulgarian people are confidently building a socialist society and are implementing the deed, whose great beginning was marked here, on Buzludzha nine decades ago.

Glory and gratitude to the founders of the party, to its workers and to all who have perished for the triumph of our great communist ideal!

Long live the heroic BCP--leader and inspirer of our people in the class struggles and in building a new society!

May the great cause of communism live forever throughout the centuries!

Long live peace!

May our dear fatherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria--endure throughout the centuries!

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES TRYBUNA LUDU EDITOR WIESLAW BEK

AU251920 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Aug (BTA)--Today Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP received TRYBUNA LUDU's editor-in-chief Mr Wieslaw Bek who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial staff. Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov informed the Polish guest of the tasks of greatest importance which the BCP is now implementing in the field of socio-economic and cultural development of the country, pointing to the BCP's constant social and class approach in giving assessment to and resolving the issues facing her development.

BCP SECRETARY STANISHEV RECEIVES BANGLADESH COMMUNISTS

AU251924 Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Aug (BTA)--Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP met (Mr Koursidoul Islam), member of the CC of the Communist Party of Bangladesh and Mr (Jessore Horendo Nat Hondi), member of the party's County Committee who are on holiday in Bulgaria.

They had cordial and friendly talks during which a satisfaction with the strengthening of the friendly ties between the fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was expressed.

DIMITUR STANISHEV RECEIVES MOROCCO'S 'ALI YATA

AU251921 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Varna, Aug 25 (BTA)--At the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, Mr 'Ali Yata, secretary general of the Progress and Socialism Party of Morocco, arrived here on a holiday.

The guest was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP and other senior officials of the Central Committee of the party.

SOFIA-81 CHILDREN'S BANNER OF PEACE ASSEMBLY ENDS

AU251848 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] On 25 August the Sofia-81 Children's Banner of Peace Assembly ended. The concluding celebration, which took place at the Banner of Peace Monument in Sofia, was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Georgi Yordanov and Stoyan Mikhaylov; leaders of creative unions and cultural institutes; and public figures.

Afterwards there was a festive concert at the Khristo Botev Hall in the student city.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN YOUTH DELEGATION--Comrade Dimitur Stanishev has received the delegation of the National Union of the Algerian Youth led by Nor ad-Din Djallouli, member of the Front of National Liberation of Algeria Party Central Committee and secretary general of the Union, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee. Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, also attended the talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 Aug 81 AU]

POLISH SOLIDARITY'S RECENT ACTIVITIES CRITICIZED

Solidarity's Provocations

AU251134 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Aug 81 p 6

[Warsaw dispatch by Jan Lipavsky: "Political Provocations in Series; Poland These Days"]

[Text] The criticism of the organizers of so-called days without press (which actually did not cover them with glory, since a large majority of dailies appeared) continues to hold a prominent place in the Polish press and on radio and television. Obviously the "Solidarity" bosses did not expect such a strong resistance to their decision.

An increasing number of journalists--as, indeed, also of other people in Poland--are already fed up with all the political adventures, with the constant sabotaging of government measures aimed at normalizing life, and the utmost arbitrariness cannot be passed over in silence. The gentlemen of "Solidarity" wanted to deprive the journalists by force of their right to express themselves in public; they wanted to shut up the journalists for 2 whole days. The journalists' honor was particularly touched by the fact that "Solidarity's" Gdansk headquarters had decided about them, and the people working in printing offices, in their absence.

Actually, quite a few incidents had accumulated. Five officials of the Association of Polish Journalists, with its chairman Bratkowski at the head, spoke in the name of the entire journalists' community without conferring with it in any way. In the "SOLIDARNOSC" weekly they published a declaration in which they presented the editors as politically immature people, whom allegedly somebody is leading by the hand....

This, and particularly the intensifying crisis, have accelerated the differentiation process also in the communications media. It has also helped change the attitudes of certain journalists toward the "Solidarity" bosses. Simultaneously, an increasing number of people are realizing the danger that all communications media could get into under "Solidarity's" exclusive "control," a wish its headquarters is making no secret of. It is therefore no coincidence that last Saturday and Sunday the newspapers cited the statement made by functionaries of the Mazowsze "Solidarity" on the eve of the "press strike." For instance, SZTANDAR MLODYCH quotes the loudmouth J. Halas: "All propaganda lies in our hands. We can take over the entire press...and if we have not yet done so, it is because we want to give the government a chance to fulfill its commitments...."

The Polish communications media show how "Solidarity" members have acted the role of "censors" in the printing offices on a number of occasions, throwing out of the newspaper lay out those texts which they "do not like." Apart from that, the daily press carries shocking testimonies from the 2 days "without press". It is becoming apparent that the "Solidarity" storm troops had forced many people working in the printing industry to stop work. This was also testified to by a typesetter from a Warsaw printing office at a press conference organized by the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. He declared there that about 40 "Solidarity" members from various Warsaw plants had invaded the printing office and prevented the director from doing his duty, and the collective from working. They occupied the entire plant. The declaration of the union of workers in the printing industry stresses that the "Solidarity" members used police methods, force and extortion. And this, the declaration says, was done by people for whom, allegedly, such terms as "civic freedom, democracy and legal order" personify their organization. But the very opposite is true.

Every day brings new proof of the arbitrariness, conceit and intolerance of "Solidarity" bosses. In the Olsztyn graphic plant the local "Solidarity" functionaries have been feeling offended by the critical views voiced about them on television. They therefore have ordered the strike to be prolonged until television "asks their pardon." In the Gdynia port they will continue the boycott of ship loading, allegedly until they get records on the amounts of exports and imports of the Polish People's Republic, including the list of border crossings through which the commodities pass. And they pay not the least attention to the prosecutor's warning that they are acting illegally. This Saturday they received a blessing for this directly from the "Solidarity" headquarters. Another example: In the Katowice iron works metallurgical combine, where the prosecutor had impounded the printing equipment on which the anti-Soviet and antistate WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC bulletin was being printed, the gentlemen of "Solidarity" organized a "meeting" where they resolutely demanded that the printing machinery be released for the further publication of this bulletin.

Only around 400 of the 20,000 employees of this combine attended this "meeting," but how loud they were. They shouted that, allegedly, the printing equipment had been demolished and the WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC employees sacked from their jobs; that is a lie, and intentional slander of the combine management, calculated to discredit the state and economic bodies. Since the combine's director general had opposed the libellous campaign of this rag, which villified [Poland's] ties of alliance, "Solidarity" organized a witch hunt against him; it expressed "distrust" in him and held the knife to his throat by demanding: Either you are with us--or with the government. And if with the government, then your directorship is over.

"Solidarity" is organizing a so-called referendum among the employees of the iron works. The representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions have declared that their members would not participate in this dangerous masquerade; many other combine workers will not participate in it, either. The all-factory party committee of the Katowice iron works informs us that this provocative activity by "Solidarity" has encountered the protest of many workers, party organizations, and also a group of party members in the place where WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC is being printed.

This artificially produced conflict has a broader, not merely local, character. The pressure action against the state and economic bodies and those of justice is being carried out at a time when the Katowice area, a significant industrial area of Poland, is preparing to work on free Saturday. And the conflict in the metallurgical combine is meant to poison the atmosphere, to evoke tension, to distract people from work. Nevertheless, the radio has announced that this Saturday more than 50 percent of all miners collectives went down into the pit; other branches worked, too. The boycott plans of the "Solidarity" strategists have somehow not panned out. They have no other alternative than to introduce diverse "open questions" among the working people, to evoke unrest among them and also dissatisfaction with what the government is doing, with what the party wants to achieve in overcoming the crisis.

In fact it is typical of these tactics that, when some time ago the miners voluntarily wanted to work on Saturdays, the gentlemen of "Solidarity" categorically opposed this, shouting that this contradicts the agreement signed in Jastrzebie. And now they are benevolently agreeing to Saturday shifts. But they are giving their approval only after having torpedoed the government initiatives, only after having sabotaged in every way they could the government measures for renewing the normal production rhythm.

All this represents a transparent maneuver, if we disregard those "Solidarity" functionaries who feel sincerely about the Saturday shifts. The maneuver aimed at proving that it is not the government, but "Solidarity" which has been capable of "persuading" the miners and others to work on free Saturdays. According to the notions of "Solidarity" bosses, this should again adversely affect the government's authority, whereas "Solidarity's" authority should grow.

The course toward a systematic and harsh political confrontation with the government of the Polish People's Republic, as it has been practiced by the leadership of this organization these several months, is also reflected in the increasing number of anti-state-anti-Soviet and antiparty actions of people claiming allegiance to "Solidarity." In Zawiercze, a city lying a few kilometers to the northeast of Katowice, unknown culprits smeared the local party building, as shown on television, with their creed: Away With the PZPR! And party members are being threatened with the gallows. Actually they have thus expressed the true intention of the Moczulski group, which is now being detained pending investigation; and for whose release many a "Solidarity" organization, with the headquarters in Gdansk at the head, has been undertaking all kinds of "protest actions" these many months, including street demonstrations.

It is a good thing that the Polish communications media are showing these facts to the public, in order to make it clear who really and sincerely wishes Poland and socialism well, and who is merely pretending about this. An increasingly large number of Polish people are thus getting to know the bitter fruit of political demagogy, of the abberant policy of those who are claiming to be the "authentic" representatives of the workers class and all working people. The process of learning the truth is a painful one and full kof conflicts, but it is beneficial.

Western Contacts Viewed

LD251804 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is enough, writes a Radio Prague news analyst, to recall the close coordination of intelligence and anticommunist centers in a number of Western countries with leaders of Polish counterrevolutionary groups; the overall aid given to the so-called independent trade union Solidarity by various Western organizations; the financial and economic pressures on the Polish Government; and last, but not least, the mighty propaganda campaign in the West. Let's also recall the recent resolution on Poland approved by the United States' House of Representatives. And one of NATO's program documents says Poland has never before had such importance as now. Its location, economic problems, its role in the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA, and also its historical contacts with the West demand the changes in that country to be followed systematically.

What this proclaimed interest implies in practice was revealed by the Polish deputy interior minister, Wladyslaw Pogoza, in an interview for the Polish communist newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU. He drew attention, especially, to the stepping up of spying and clearly destructive activities of intelligence services attached to the diplomatic offices of various capitalist states. Most active, he said, are the American diplomats. Their partner is, naturally, Solidarity.

Pogoza said that some Western diplomatic offices in Warsaw have appointed liaison officers for contacts with Solidarity. Very dangerous are tendencies to maintain relations with Solidarity at the same level as that with representatives of the state administration. A number of diplomats are misusing their positions for recruiting Polish nationals as spies. These circles grant extensive material and political aid to extremist groups proclaiming their preparedness to take power in Poland.

The aim of all these actions is more than clear: to weaken Poland further, to break down the unity of European socialist countries, to compromise the international communist movement, and thus boost the dangerous policy of confrontation which imperialism is trying to g(?push through) in relations between East and West.

The Polish leader, Stanislaw Kania, has said (?at) the recent meeting of party Central Committee, that there are forces in the West hoping that Poland will play the role of the detonator in the world situation. The fact that Western interference into Poland's affairs complicates the present international situation was singled out in a communique on Leonid Brezhnev's recent talks in the Crimea with Polish representatives. These very talks underlined the futility of all speculations with the so-called Polish question. For Soviet-Polish friendship, the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries constitute an invincible bar to all plans of anti-socialist and imperialist forces.

'Aggressive Plans'

LD252308 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1945 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Poland: A press conference was held today in Warsaw at the government presidium. It was chaired for the first time by Jerzy Urban, the new press spokesman of the Council of Ministers. Richard Pokorny, our correspondent in Warsaw, told me about it in a telephone conversation a short while ago:

Pokorny told me that the press conference confirmed that the economic situation is tragic, that it is necessary to be prepared for a worsening situation and that there are even plans for the rationing of soap. He said the harvest this year, after a few poor years, is not too bad. Despite this, however, voices of private farmers can be heard, complaining that they are not earning as much as in previous years, that they are not making a profit, and they are supported in these claims by Rural Solidarity. On top of this there is tension in various parts of Poland: In Radom, or in the Katowice steel works Solidarity makes no secret about its aggressive plans. There was a 1-hour warning strike in Radom for example. A number of spokesmen for Solidarity travel all over the country and agitate for some kind of a holy war against the government.

For example, a branch of Solidarity in the Walter enterprise in Radom gave an ultimatum to the government, supported by blackmailing conditions, which if not fulfilled, will result in a strike in the enterprise and its branches.

As Richard Pokorny also told me, among foreign journalists in Warsaw there are rumors that Friday, 28 August will be another day without newspapers. So yet again a strike of printing workers and a sabotage of deliveries of newspapers. In this case it is also an action of the chairman of the journalists' union, Stefan Bratkowski, supported by extremists from the main leadership of the union and naturally from Solidarity.

So, the situation is leading yet again towards confrontation, tension, and the uncertainty not only remains but is being stepped up. The dissemination of anarchy, chaos and counterrevolutionaries of all shades again have the main say, Richard Pokorny, our Warsaw correspondent, told me a short while ago in a telephone conversation.

Branch Trade Unions Contrasted

LD260930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Dispatch by RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky on the "Notes From Abroad" program presented by Zdenek Havranek]

[Text] Yesterday, we could see two pictures: one in Radom and one in Ostrowiec.

In Radom there was a local transportation strike organized by Solidarity, and in Owtrowiec representatives of enterprise organizations Industrial Branch Trade Unions from 250 large enterprises in the country met and deliberated on how to contribute to the participation of working people in management. In Radom, Solidarity was trying to force the government to start talks with it on the rehabilitation of those who committed criminal offences 5 years ago. In Ostrowiec, representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions were attempting to assist the government to resolve questions connected with the management of enterprises.

Thus, there are those who are trying to normalize life and work in Poland and there are those who--primarily among the Solidarity leadership--are trying to sow disorder.

There are other strikes: In Olstyn there has been a strike since 20 August, and in Gdansk container loaders are on strike. The Bydgoszcz Solidarity has come to the Sejm to reinvigorate its March provocation, and in the Katowice steelworks Solidarity is pushing out the director general. As for the Gdansk headquarters, in its appeal to members and to society, it threatens to respond to the criticism against Solidarity with a strike of all the mass media. Demogogy is celebrating its success. Prof (Geremek), a Solidarity adviser, claims that Solidarity is being pushed by the government to a political confrontation. The situation is full of conflicts.

The council of ministers stated at its session that the political situation in the country has deteriorated.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH ROMANIA--Romania's share in the CSSR's foreign trade turnover amounts to about 4 percent; Romania is the seventh largest partner of the CSSR and the mutual goods exchange in 1976-80 amounted to R2.5 billion. This year the exchange will increase 7 percent compared with last year. The CSSR exports mostly engineering products and investment complexes, chemicals and consumer goods. Romania exports machinery and equipment, such as machine tools, boring machinery, passenger cars and trucks, railway cars and mining locomotives, and also products of the food industry, agricultural produce and so forth. The products exchanged within the framework of specialization and cooperation of production amount to 13 percent of the total turnover of mutual goods exchange; toward the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan this figure is to increase to roughly 30 percent. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 20 Aug 81 p 3 AU]

DEPARTING TANZANIAN AMBASSADOR--Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Paul James Ndobho, ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to Czechoslovakia with residence in Moscow. The Tanzanian ambassador is ending his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 25 Aug 81 LD]

HARVESTING PROGRESS--By 16 August grain crops were harvested from 1,284,517 hectares in the Czech Socialist Republic, which is more than 75 percent of the area under cultivation. The state procurement plan has been fulfilled 81.6 percent in the Czech Socialist Republic so far, which represents 2,299,330 tons of procured grain. The harvest in Slovakia is already nearing completion. Grain crops have been harvested from roughly 595,000 hectares, which is almost 92 percent of the sown area. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Aug 81 p 1, 2 AU]

HUSSITE CHURCH CONFERS--The congress of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church convened on 15-16 August in Prague and was attended by 600 elected representatives of religious communities, parsons and laymen from the higher church bodies, as well as professors from the Czechoslovak Hus Theological Academy. The congress issued a protest resolution against the U.S. decision to start producing the neutron bomb. At a special session the congress reelected Dr Miroslav Novak church patriach. [Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Aug 81 p 3 AU]

U.S. PROVOCATION OFF LIBYAN COAST' REPORTED

AU251027 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Commentary by "FL," "U.S. Provocation off Libyan Coast"]

[Text] With its act of piracy over the Gulf of Sidra the United States, in the opinion of the international public, has taken another momentous step toward increasing tensions. As has been reported, U.S. airplanes downed two Libyan reconnaissance planes. The F-14 interceptors came from the U.S. carrier, "Nimitz".

The question arises: What business has this strongly armed floating fortress with a crew of 5,000 men and about 100 interceptors, fighters and reconnaissance airplanes aboard, off the Libyan coast, more than 8,000 km from its home ports? Observers point out in this context that this largest and most modern U.S. carrier shows up in the Middle East wherever the U.S. administration threatens to use, or uses, military force.

As has been reported by the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine, it was not accidental that the maneuvers of the notorious U.S. 6th Fleet were held off the Libyan coast. Through these combat maneuvers, the magazine says, citing informed circles, "Libya's reaction" was to be tested. In the opinion of numerous Western newspapers what happened was therefore an open and deliberate provocation. "This incident was programmed in advance," BASELER ZEITUNG writes. The French LE MATIN refers to the downing of two Libyan airplanes as a "new demonstration of strength." The provocation against the Libyan people, as the JANA news agency describes the act of piracy, thus was anything but an accident. In the opinion of observers it is rather part of the policy of confrontation pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism. This is evidenced by the provocative NATO maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea, just as by the intensified U.S. arms shipments to the aggressor Israel.

Against this background the U.S. activities in the Mediterranean, which is politically a highly explosive zone anyway, are acquiring a particularly dangerous aspect. PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the latest military act was "not only dangerous to Libya but at the same time constitutes a threat to all Arab peoples."

Libya has firmly rejected the military machinations of U.S. imperialism. This aggression, as is stated in a note of protest submitted to Washington, is based on the law of the jungle, the only language understood by the United States. The international indignation shows that the people are not willing to put up with an introduction of these laws of the jungle in international relations. Even some Western newspapers, such as the West Berlin VOLKSBLATT, anxiously ask: "Is it still possible today to purposefully pursue a policy of strength without at the same time playing with fire?"

RADIO COMMENTS ON RECENT U.S. MILITARY DECISIONS

DW251059 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1710 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Review of the past week's events by Albert Reisz]

[Excerpt] We should have taken bets on whether the United States would deliver to Israel the 16 F-14 and F-16 aircraft. Last week the decision was made, and I do not know whether anyone really believed that the Reagan administration would refuse bombers to the Begin government just because the Israeli Air Force had bombed an Iraqi nuclear research center. Just keep in mind, please, that it is this kind of news which takes our breath away, because it directly conveys the idea of what might happen, and how. The initial U.S. reaction may have been understandable, the Americans under these circumstances probably having told the Israelis: Stop that; such modern weapons in your hands are too dangerous.

As I said: This would have been understandable. Only, to think along these lines would mean making abstractions out of the actual U.S. policy in the Middle East. The temporary suspension of the delivery obviously was aimed solely at letting the Israeli Government know that it must not do such things without consulting Washington because the United States cannot afford the luxury of innumerable conflicts with Arab countries which are beyond its control. This and nothing else was the purpose of the delay.

One should have known what the objective of all this was when shortly after the attack President Reagan personally stated that he could actually find understanding for the Israeli act of piracy. He did not, of course, use the term act of piracy. Nonetheless, the Israeli Air Force's raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor remains an act of piracy.

Likewise, the attack on two Libyan fighters last week was an act of piracy. Even in the West it has been said that the U.S. action was premeditated and a provocation of Libya. What does the U.S. 6th Fleet want in waters where it has no business away?

One thing is certain: Without the presence of U.S. naval units in the Mediterranean, security in this region would be greater, and we can very well understand the protests of the Indian Ocean states which object to the plans to set up a U.S. base on Diego Garcia. On what basis does the United States claim the right--or more specifically, the special right--to have warships everywhere and to conduct exercises everywhere? They just cause unrest, incidents and insecurity. But, then, this is quite in line with the U.S. concept of a global military presence, a concept in which Israel has its place, a very solid place. After all, the U.S. connection with the Middle East is on as solid a basis as is the unwritten treaty with Israel. This is why Israel finally received its 16 bombers, and thus the American blessing for a policy of violence and adventure. Tel Aviv is a reliable proxy of Washington.

Again last week the U.S. decision on the neutron weapon continued to be the most widely discussed topic of world politics, as it had been before. But we probably cannot say that new elements have been added to the discussion. But to some people some new findings ought to have emerged, the prerequisite being that they really are willing to recognize what the story is. What I mean by this is the rather determined statement by the U.S. President that there will not be any negotiations on the neutron weapon. Quite obviously this was intended as an answer to some voices in the FRG which, presumably for domestic consumption, pretended that the world is facing this problem for the first time and said that this now requires objective negotiations.

This would be logical and, by the way, also in harmony with the view of the Soviet Union which as early as 1978 suggested negotiations on a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the production of the neutron weapon. What is strange--or perhaps not--is the fact that even now after this determined statement by the U.S. President people in the FRG keep saying that this is an American affair. [passage indistinct]

It is a fact that the problem of the medium-range missiles actually could already be on the way toward a solution. At one time the Soviet Union suggested that these weapons be included in the SALT negotiations. The United States was not willing. To make any headway at all, the Soviet Union then agreed to set them aside. What happened subsequently is amply known. The much talked about alleged dual NATO decision is a dual decision only on paper, because the United States to this day has not wanted to accept at all its commitment contained in the decision to negotiate with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, they pretend that the neutron weapon has nothing to do with the other matters. They intend to see some setting aside done again; but what for?

All this lumped together forms part of one strategy, and there would be little sense, for example, in forgetting the medium-range weapons in favor of the struggle against the neutron weapon. But these weapons will not be forgotten. What seems to be the latest achievement in this field is sending retired, albeit not very old, Bundeswehr generals to the frontline to publicly defend the neutron weapon and the strategy accompanying it. Obviously they have been instructed to mollify alarmed people.

Maj Gen Horst Orlow repeats that the United States would indeed introduce the neutron weapon in talks with the Soviet Union, as if he has not read any newspapers in which he could see the statement by U.S. President Reagan. But like Gen Franz Josef Schulze, who was supreme commander of the NATO Forces Central Europe until 1979, he then becomes military-political: He writes that the decision on the use of the neutron weapon remains in the hands of the U.S. President, making it the so-called political weapon. If this were true, the weapon would remain useless because as a combat weapon it would have to be at the disposal of the comanding officer of as small a unit as possible to be effective. If this commanding officer had to wait for a presidential decision, he would have long lost the tank battle in question.

This means, however, that in the event of a conflict, a nuclear weapon would be used very quickly. The neutron weapon lowers the threshold to nuclear warfare. Just the same, General Schulze maintains that the neutron weapon is suited to dispel the FRG people's fear of the Soviet tanks, and [word indistinct] Orlow even writes that peace has become safer as a result of the neutron weapon. [Passage indistinct] these generals no doubt have military experience. They [word indistinct] military service, participated in Hitler's war, and gathered experience on how to lose a war.

At the time they wanted to win the war with a wonder weapon. If we read what these two high-ranking officers write, it seems that they again want to force something on the Soviet Union by means of a miracle weapon. All the way down the line all the talk and writing by advocates of nuclear armament of NATO are characterized by the idea that once we have the Pershing-2 missile and the neutron weapon, everything will work our way. Where are they going with this certainty? This attitude is what is jeopardizing security in Europe.

SWAPO PRESIDENT SAM NUJOMA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

25 August Interview

LD251404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Aug (ADN)--In view of the continued campaign of terror by the South African regime against the Namibian people, the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] has no other alternative than to step up the armed liberation struggle. This was stated on Tuesday in Berlin by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma during a press interview on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle against Pretoria's illegal occupation regime.

He also affirmed SWAPO's willingness to sign a cease-fire and to go on cooperating closely with the United Nations in order to achieve a peaceful solution to the problem and genuine independence for Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. Out of fear of their puppet parties in Namibia of being defeated at UN-supervised elections, Pretoria is striving for a neocolonialist solution with the support of imperialist states.

Despite the terror of the racists the SWAPO fighters receive every support from the Namibian people. In response to the increasing SWAPO actions Pretoria's ruthless retaliatory strikes are increasingly directed against peaceful inhabitants of the country. "But the libertation struggle of an entire people cannot be suppressed," said Sam Nujoma, adding: "Sooner or later our heroic struggle, like that of all other African peoples, will be victorious."

He paid tribute as an indispensible part of the struggle to the broad international solidarity given to SWAPO by the OAU, the non-aligned countries, the states of the socialist community and progressive organizations in Western countries.

Sam Nujoma cordially thanked the people and Government of the GDR as well as the SED for the various tokens of their firm solidarity for the people of Namibia in its unsparing struggle for independence.

26 August Interview

LD260900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0139 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN)--SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, in an interview for JUNGE WELT on Wednesday draws attention to the increasing successes of the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] of Namibia. "In the north, northwest and northeast there are extended territories which are de facto under SWAPO control. But they are not yet fully liberated. Although the racist administrative apparatus no longer has any power here, Pretoria nevertheless still possesses major military bases in these territories, that is to say islands in a terrain controlled by us. Our organization, however, is also starting military actions in the central areas of Namibia."

Sam Nujoma, who gave this interview to mark the 15th anniversary of the start of SWAPO's armed struggle, explains his organization's armed struggle saying that only armed counter-force can be the sole weapon against the regime of violence in South Africa. Fifteen years ago, Pretoria responded to unarmed actions with rifles.

The SWAPO president also condemns today's support for South Africa by the NATO states. "The apartheid state has meanwhile become Africa's biggest arms producer, for which it is indebted above all to the strong support of the NATO states. And furthermore, states like Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, the United States and Israel continue to supply the rulers in Pretoria with bombers, tanks, helicopters, transport vehicles, ammunition and other war machinery. This is proved by weapons we have captured."

In contrast to this, the progressive forces of the world, including the GDR, give SWAPO material and diplomatic support.

RECEPTION HELD FOR WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

AU251520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[ADN report on a reception by Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, for the Central Committee of the Ecumenical Council of Churches in Dresden on 23 August]

[Summary] Dresden (ADN)--On Sunday at a reception for the Central Committee of the Ecumenical Council of Churches, Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, paid tribute to the positive course of the consultations, which were characterized by the spirit of peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation among people of all countries. "Philip Potter, general secretary of the Ecumenical Council of Churches, thanked the GDR Government for the hospitality and stressed 'that the Central Committee was able to work freely.' On behalf of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, Bishop Werner Krusche, deputy chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates, thanked the government for its support in preparing the meeting and called the relationship between church and state normal and reasonable. The reception was also attended by Edward Walter Scott, president of the World Council of Churches; Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR; and other prominent figures from the ecumenical movement.

EGON KRENZ ADDRESSES FDJ PEACE DEMONSTRATION

AU251318 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Report on address by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, at a FDJ peace demonstration in Halle on 22 August]

[Text] Welcomed by stormy applause, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, conveyed in his address the cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, to the participants in the demonstration. "At a traditional place, in the center of the workers' city of Halle, we have come together to again reaffirm our commitment: Peace, the highest possession of mankind, had and continues to have resolute defenders and reliable protectors in the FDJ members and the entire young generation of the GDR," he stressed, accompanied by enthusiastic approval.

On behalf of the participants in the peace demonstrations the speaker welcomed the friends and comrades, who as FDJ members had resolutely opposed all imperialist threats as early as in the 1940's, 1950's and 1960's. Referring to the banners the young people had with them, he underlined the determination of the young generation of the 1980's to prove always worthy of this example.

Then Egon Krenz recalled the firm attitude of the FDJ delegates to the Third World Festival in Berlin in 1951, who honored a dissembling invitation of the then West Berlin Senat and were brutally beaten up by several detachments of the West Berlin police. This peace demonstration will remain an important page in the annals of the FDJ. It also gives the historic lesson: Imperialism--no matter in which language it appears--pays no attention to the justified interests of youth. Its arguments have always been the rubber truncheon and brutality."

The first secretary of the FDJ Central Council conveyed militant greetings also to those who participated as FDJ members in the final securing of the GDR state border on 13 August 1961 or who voluntarily declared themselves ready for honorary service in the National People's Army in accordance with the FDJ summons "the fatherland calls--protect the socialist republic:".

The speaker, supported by the cheers of the rally, resolutely rejected the intensified arms race of the United States and its West European allies. "Therefore", he said, "we support the demand, expressed in the communique of the Crimea meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, that the United States declare its readiness to hold business-like talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. We support the complete implementation of the peace negotiations of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress." Our solidarity and sympathy go to all those who oppose the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. "We demand from NATO that it repeal the deployment decision!"

Under stormy applause Egon Krenz finally reaffirmed: "We have nothing in common with the system of imperialism, which by its nature has always been and will remain aggressive. We contrast its militarism and its warmongering with our revolutionary vigilance and our constant readiness to strengthen socialism with all our knowledge and skill and effectively defend it against any attack. The FDJ members are ready to honorably fulfill all orders of the SED, the party of the workers class."

HORIZONT SERIES ON BERLIN WALL CONCLUDES

AU250830 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 34/1981 p 32

[Stefan Doernberg and Franz Koehler report "August 61"--last of six installments]

[Text] In the early summer of 1961 Bonn's and West Berlin's harassment of the GDR had led to an unbearable situation.

Discrimination, sabotage, enticement to defect and other criminal methods compelled the GDR Government to put an end to these attempts to undermine its sovereignty. The cold warriors and advocates of aggressive strategies had to be shown the limits of their power; the time for that came on 13 August.

Within the shortest time the orders from the command centers of Erich Honecker, secretary of the GDR National Defense Council, reached both the commanders of National People's Army units and SED kreis leaderships, and subsequently the councils of the Berlin city districts, directors and party secretaries of the large enterprises, the leaderships of the ministries and other central agencies and institutions. In thousands of apartments the telephones were ringing. The alarm system of the militia detachments was running in high gear. After the men had been issued arms and ammunition, they marched to the border. When the sun on this Sunday in August came up over the roofs of the high apartment buildings of the center of Berlin, militia members had formed a living wall for hours. Protecting the border with their bodies, they stood there until the first, still provisional security installations were set up.

Meanwhile the SED members, but also thousands of trade unionists, nonparty people, women and children, informed by radio reports and by what was going on in the streets, gathered at their places of work. Many came who wanted to help, because they felt on that morning more than usually that this republic was also their republic. In the following days many of them applied for admission to the party of the workers class.

A Wave of Approval

The principal topic of the rallies and consultations at the enterprises was: How will we ensure well-functioning production on Monday? Hundres of blue and white collar workers were standing at the border with their arms. Thousands of their colleagues pledged to take over part of their work in addition to their own. To fulfill, to overfulfill the plan--that is their contribution to show the world that the measures of 13 August were not only necessary but also useful.

The electrode makers of the Berlin-Lichtenberg VEB elektrokohle works issued on appeal to all GDR working people to strengthen the republic by a production drive. Their appeal called for raising labor productivity quicker than average wages by tapping all reserves, with a view to gradually compensating the economic damages that had been caused during the period of the open border.

The contributions through which the working people supported the measures of 13 August were as different as the individual people, the collectives and their opportunities, but what they all had in common was the will to manifest through deeds their loyalty to the republic at this hour. More than 250,000 young workers, peasants and students volunteered in August for honorable service in the armed units of the republic, to protect the socialist fatherland. This clear-cut profession of loyalty, too, had a sobering effect on those who tried to pose as exponents of the policy of strength.

The municipal transport workers found themselves confronted with some of the most difficult tasks. Timetables were changed, trains rerouted, tracks were laid, switches installed, and at the same time a well-functioning and above all safe traffic had to be maintained. The subway operated in accordance with the new timetable in a matter of hours. As far as the rapid transit railroad was concerned, things were more complicated. However, as early as around noon, its trains were running regularly on nearly all lines. Tens of thousands of Berliners used them for excursions to the countryside on that Sunday. The excursion lines of the Berlin Transport Company [BVG] buses were fully occupied. Life was going on, from now on within secured borders.

Sobering in The West

Along the border between the GDR capital and West Berlin, however, the atmosphere was far from that of a quiet Sunday. In the course of the afternoon--encouraged by Lemmer's harassing politicians--more and more frequently youngsters gathered into a mob on the West Berlin side, trying to provoke the militia members and the people's policemen. They did not succeed.

With every passing hour the border became more secure through additional barricades.

In the evening of that 13 August the GDR's border with West Berlin had acquired a different appearance, clearly recognizable for everyone. The road had been blocked for saboteurs and troublemakers.

This day, 13 August, made clear the real balance of forces in central Europe: The GDR neither allows itself to be blackmailed nor to be overrun. It is a stable factor of peace and has strong, reliable allies.

This day, 13 August, made clear that the cold war offered no way out of the problems. This day also touched off a sobering process in the West which ultimately led to the path toward detente, and contributed toward a policy of inviolability of borders, a policy of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous relations based on equal rights between states with different social systems.

On the evening of 13 August, however, that had not yet become clear to many people, primarily the FRG and West Berlin politicians. Some of them even called for "actions." Their continuing insistence on provocations, although it was probably no more than a skirmish and could not alter anything, was nevertheless not without danger. That is precisely why the GDR and its allies, by displaying a cool head and firmness, had to teach another few lessons to those who toyed with the idea of imperialist adventures.

Thus the USSR Government declared that it fully and entirely supported the GDR's measures for protecting its sovereignty, and that it would make every effort to prevent any attack on its ally and to preserve peace.

A Dangerous Farce

The situation was exacerbated anew in October 1961. U.S. President Kennedy had dispatched the former U.S. commander of Berlin, Gen Lucius D. Clay, to West Berlin as his special envoy. As early as in 1948 Clay had made the provocative demand to advance with tanks through the Soviet occupation zone and thus compel the Soviet Union to recognize the United States as world gendarme. Now he wanted to repeat, at least on a smaller scale, his muscle flexing that had been unsuccessful the first time. U.S. forces were to march into the GDR capital from the Friedrichstrasse border checkpoint, to demonstrate their "right to free access."

The deployment of U.S. tanks was to intimidate the GDR and to induce it to put up with this provocation. Clay had picked the end of October as the date for this provocation, when the 22nd CPSU Congress was to be held. With a cool head and discipline the GDR Border Guard forces foiled the planned provocation. A few U.S. soldiers marched behind several jeeps as far as Leipziger Strasse and then ran quickly back to the tanks that had been left behind in the U.S. sector. The whole thing was a farce, but indeed a dangerous one.

For the Protection of Peace

Constructive proposals, a policy marked by patience and reason, the readiness for a dialogue and for understanding must be accompanied by determination and firmness, so as to make imperialist politicians recognize the limits of their power. That also applied in 1961. The clearly manifested determination of the socialist states not to let their policy of peace, their construction work be disturbed made the NATO strategists and the centers of imperialist policy see reason, and prevented the conflagration of a third world war.

This day, 13 August 1961, was an example showing that peaceful coexistence and detente, a cool head and balanced consideration of the interests of the peoples as well as of an individual people, readiness for progressive compromise and principledness in protecting peace and socialism are part of the general line of socialist foreign policy.

The significance of 13 August 1961 extends far into the future: With the action to protect peace, the Berlin Workers Militia detachments, the armed forces and the entire GDR people consciously made history.

SOLIDARITY KKP HOLDS PRIVATE TALKS IN GDANSK

LD251540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity is meeting in camera in Gdansk. Information on the social conflicts in Radom and Olsztyn has been presented and there has been discussion about the mass media. The issue of the possibility [words indistinct] and the problems of the radio and television coverage of the Solidarity congress have been discussed, and there has been a recapitulation [words indistinct] with the government and the demands of the union on the subject of access to the mass media.

The KKP will also discuss its stand on the problems of law and order; controls on production and (?turnover) of foodstuffs; economic reform; and laws on state enterprises and worker self-government. The KKP's decisions on the above issues will be made known following the deliberations, either this evening or tomorrow.

'Right of Immediate Reply'

NC251625 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (AFP)--The independent union federation Solidarity today demanded the right to reply to charges against it in the official media, union sources said.

The National Coordinating Committee (KKP), Solidarity's ruling body which met in the Baltic seaport of Gdansk today, demanded both the "right of immediate reply" to accusations against it and daily air time on national television, the union said.

Solidarity leaders also plan to ask the government to cover the federation's first national convention, set to begin on September 5 in Gdansk. Television and radio officials have not replied to several requests for meetings on the subject, union members said.

KKP Press Conference

LD251900 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] A press conference was held by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity, chaired by Janusz Onyszkiewicz. The conference was also attended by Lech Walesa. The leadership of Solidarity thought, said the press spokesman, that the activities announced in the appeal issued after the last session of the KKP would be received by the government with appreciation and following that, as he put it, the propaganda campaign against the union would cease. Because this did not take place, said Janusz Onyszkiewicz, social tensions continue to prevail in the country in Olsztyn, Radom and Slupsk regions.

This situation, said the KKP spokesman, was discussed during the session of the KKP Presidium. In this session the issue of Solidarity's access to the mass media, and above all to television, was examined. According to the KKP Presidium this is an extremely important problem because on 5 September the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity begins and demands have been made by the union for a radio and TV relay of the proceedings of the congress.

Solidarity activists informed that they were ready to undertake talks on this issue with the leadership of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs.

New Printers' Strike

NC252225 Paris AFP in English 2217 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (AFP)--The Polish independent trade union federation Solidarity tonight called for a new printers' strike across the nation to protest (?against) a "propaganda campaign" by Polish authorities against the labour movement.

The proposed work stoppage would last six days and start "very soon," Solidarity's executive body, the National Coordinating Committee (KKP), said in a statement released at Gdansk. A previous printers' strike took most Polish newspapers off the stands on Aug 19 and 20.

Solidarity was now "facing the most difficult battle since August 1980," when it came into being, the KKP statement said. It accused the government of practising a "policy leading toward confrontation," and said: "The recent propaganda campaign in the mass media against Solidarity--at times with provocations--aims to deflect the union from the most urgent problems by directing it toward secondary conflicts."

Solidarity said it believed the goal of the alleged defamatory campaign was to "disorient" public opinion and Solidarity's members. One of the "provocations," according to the KKP, occurred in the northern town of Olsztyn.

Typographers there have refused for the past seven days to print the local Communist Party newspaper GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA--in an attempt to obtain a denial on television of a report that the printers had forcibly kept some of their colleagues from printing the newspaper.

According to Solidarity, the national print management has now made an "unprecedented and illegal" decision "by refusing to pay the Olsztyn printers for printing other reviews and publications" last Wednesday and Thursday, two of the days the official newspaper was off the presses.

Solidarity expressed support for the typographers' strike, "which was started in accordance with union statutes," and said it must be considered a wildcat action continuing the previous newspaper strike.

But the union federation urged the printers to go back to work now because "very soon the union will ask printers (throughout Poland) to stage a six-day strike in (the context of) the battle for access to the mass media."

[Word indistinct] talk in all the [word indistinct] (?printer's) claims, Solidarity said: "At a time when the authorities' policy is leading toward confrontation, it is imperative that the union prove its unity."

KKP Resumes Deliberation

LD261058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] An hour ago the debates of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium of the NSZZ Solidarity were resumed. Today, the KKP Presidium is to take a stance on the problems of law and order and on the union's control over the production and turnover of food articles. Also, the Solidarity attitude toward economic reform, bills on enterprises and workers self-management will be decided. The KKP Presidium will also define the principles of cooperation with the leading enterprises and will set up a program and date for the session of the National Commission.

After the debates a communique is to be published concerning, among other things, the mass media. I will remind you that Solidarity leaders have expressed readiness to talk with the management of the radio committee concerning transmissions and reports from the first national congress of Solidarity. Like yesterday, today's KKP debates are being held behind the closed doors.

RADOM STRIKE ALERT CONTINUES; 28 AUG STRIKE POSSIBLE

LD251640 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The strike alert is still continuing in Radom Voivodship. This strike alert is the result of a resolution by the Main Board of the Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] of Solidarity of Radom region. Working contacts between the adviser of the minister for cooperation with the trade unions, Zbigniew Piesiewicz, and the leadership of the MKR of Solidarity of Radom region took place yesterday. During the contacts ways were (?sought) to put an end to the tense situation in the region, but only partial results were achieved. These partial results were expressed in the joint communique.

The MKR of Solidarity of Radom region, reads the communique, allows for the possibility of undertaking talks in another location agreed upon between the parties, insofar as the conditions enabling the presence of members of the Main Board of the MKR, experts and delegates from workplaces are met. No date was set for a renewal of the talks. Nonetheless, the resolution remains in effect regarding the 1-hour strike scheduled for today in the Voivodship Urban Transportation Enterprise [WMPK]. The strike was to take place in the morning but for unknown reasons it was postponed until 1600. The strike ended just a moment ago. Numerous buses were at a standstill in the streets: One chould say that urban trasportation was paralyzed for one hour.

Meanwhile, in Radom there is an escalation of social tension. A moment ago I received a copy of a Telex from the Factory Workers' Commission [ZKR] of NSZZ Solidarity in the General Walter Memorial Metalworks, sent to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, to the chairman of the Council of State and also to the Main Board of the MKR of Radom region and the voivoda of Radom. In the Telex, the employees of the Walter metalworks, who belong to Solidarity, are demanding from the government commission an immediate start to talks with the MKR of Radom region. If this demand is not considered by 0800 on 28 August, the Walter Memorial employees will go on strike in all works and departments.

Factory Threatens Strike

NC251952 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (AFP)--Workers in the Walter factory, the largest firm in the industrial city of Radom, have threatened to strike on Friday if negotiations between the local Solidarity section and the government have not resumed by that date, local labor sources said.

The sources said that the firm's Solidarity branch sent a statement to Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish State Council and local administrators to demand that talks reopen on rehiring workers fired after the June 1976 revolts initiated by Walter workers and that buildings being constructed for the militia be converted for use as a medical facility.

Eighty per cent of the Walter factory's [number indistinct] workers belong to the Solidarity independent trade union federation, the sources said. The firm produces electrical appliances and typewriters.

The statement from the Walter Solidarity branch specified that it would not be satisfied by a purely formal resumption of talks, but would strike unless results were forthcoming.

"Since the month of May, we have demonstrated enough patience," Solidarity said. "This is our [word indistinct] position. If the governmental commission continues wasting time and only pretending to negotiate, we will go on strike, because we will not tolerate the commission's abuse of our good faith."

The Radom Solidarity section said, meanwhile, that there were indications that a strike at the Walter plant could spark spontaneous work stoppages at other regional firms.

A one-hour warning transport workers' strike called by the Radom branch was largely followed today, and the section has called for another one-hour strike in all city firms on Friday to push for resumption of the talks.

Yesterday, Solidarity leaders and officials agreed that the negotiations, which have been stalled for several months, would be held "in neutral territory" at a local technical college. However, no date was set.

OLSZTYN PRINTING STRIKE CONTINUES, MAY SPREAD

Press Conference

LD252110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The strike at the Olsztyn printing enterprise, which consists of not printing GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, is continuing. The strikers are still demanding a meeting with the voivodship prosecutor, the director of the enterprise and the editor-in-chief of the paper. They have appealed to the Olsztyn voivoda, who proposed talks in the voivodship office. The strikers did not (?agree) to that proposal, demanding talks in the presence of the workforce at the place of the strike.

A press conference was held today at the Olsztyn printing enterprise during which journalists' questions were answered by (Ryszard Gwarzycki), workforce representative; Andrzej Bober, deputy chairman of the regional board of the Warmia and Mazury Solidarity; and (Zygmunt Wartowski), chairman of the National Coordinating Commission of printing employees. They once again presented their interpretation of the 18 August events leading to the lockout of those of the workforce who wanted to print the paper that day. They denied that force was used. To a question about the progress of the investigations into the lockout of some of the printers which was the subject of a communique issued by the prosecutor general, they said that the prosecutor has not undertaken any investigatory actions in the plant itself and that the strikers know of the contents of the communique only as they were reported by PAP. The deputy chairman of the Warmia-Mazury region of Solidarity also said that the declaration of strike readiness in the voivodship urban transportation enterprise in Olsztyn was an expression of support for the striking printers. The Solidarity branch there announced that the possibility of a warning strike cannot be not ruled out, if constructive decisions aimed at solving the conflict are not taken by 1200 tomorrow.

Transport Strike Possible

LD260936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] According to PAP, the sit-in strike at the Olsztyn printing works continues. Our reporter added that if talks are not resumed by 1300, a strike by the Olsztyn Voivodship transportation enterprise cannot be ruled out. An appeal was made to Sejm deputies of the Olsztyn region for mediation.

MINERS BACK SATURDAY WORK PLAN IN SOLIDARITY POLL

NC251453 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (AFP)--The majority of miners in the critical southwestern Silesian mining region and workers in Warsaw support the proposal by the independent trade union Solidarity to work eight "free Saturdays', according to a Solidarity poll published today.

The poll results show that 58 percent of the Silesian miners favored the proposal, with 32 percent opposed and nine percent without opinion. The other one percent was not accounted for.

In the capital, 67 percent supported the measure, with 19 percent opposed and 14 percent without opinion.

The results were published in the bulletin of the union's Warsaw branch.

The poll also queried workers on 10 conditions that would encourage them to support the Saturday work proposal.

In Warsaw, workers put Solidarity's access to the media and assurances that all food ration tickets would be honored at the top of the list.

The miners, however, voted primarily for control of job benefits by the personnel.

Some 78 percent of the Warsaw workers and 71 percent of the miners said they thought that Solidarity's call for a two-day newspaper strike last week to protest official attacks on the union was justified.

AFP REPORTS ON PLANT MANAGER RETENTION POLL

NC251632 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 25 Aug 81

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (AFP)--The Solidarity branch of the Huta Katowice steelworks in southern Poland, was today busy organising for the first time in Poland, a poll asking the plant's 18,000 workers whether their director should keep his job.

Workers and management have been at loggerheads since the print works at the plant was shut down after the local Solidarity news sheet ran drawings that a court ruled were "anti-Soviet and anti-state."

There have been no press reports on the poll, but it is being closely watched by the government.

The result of the ballot will not be known before the end of the month. If the steelworkers vote to fire their boss, Stanislaw Bednarczyk, there are sure to be major repercussions.

Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski made it plain last week that the government does not intend to relinquish its control of industry, including its power to hire and fire directors, a process in which Solidarity wants a say.

Meanwhile in Radom, 100 km (abour 60 miles) south of Warsaw, a one-hour warning strike of public transport scheduled for this morning was postponed until this afternoon to foil a "maneuver" of the city authorities, a Solidarity spokesman said.

The spokesman said the municipality's plan was to use scab drivers belonging to the old official unions, who Solidarity says represent only 10 percent of the workforce against 90 percent belonging to the independent trade union federation.

The strike was called to protest the delay in negotiations with the government on rehabilitation of victims of the June 1976 Radom riots, triggered by an announcement of a rise in food prices, and the punishment of officials who put down the riots.

At least 17 persons were unofficially reported killed in the riots and several hundred injured. Six workers were jailed for terms ranging from four to 10 years for taking part in the incidents.

Following the riots, and worker protests elsewhere in Poland, the announced price rises were cancelled.

In Olsztyn, northern Poland, printers were continuing the boycott they began last week of the local party daily. The printers are demanding that the state television "restore our honor" by denying a report it ran that they had used force to stop fellow workers from printing the newspaper.

The Olsztyn strike involves not only Solidarity members, but also members of the former official unions and the Communist Party.

Menawhile, the official press continued its denunciations of Solidarity. Poles have been shocked by a personal attack in the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI against Jan Rulewski, a Solidarity militant beaten up by police in Bydgoszcz last March.

The newspaper noted that Mr Rulewski was born in 1944, "while his father, Pavel, was oppressing the fraternal Slovene and Slovak peoples in the ranks of the German Army."

The Bydgoszcz region at the time was part of the Third Reich, and its inhabitants were regularly called up into the Wehrmacht.

TU-GOVERNMENT TALKS ON LIGHT INDUSTRY SECTOR NOTED

LD251746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Further bilateral talks between the leadership of the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry and representatives of the national section of textile workers of Solidarity have been held at the Ariadna thread factory in Lodz. The implementation of the agreement signed in December last year between the ministry and the provisional textile workers commission of Solidarity was discussed. After having analyzed the attained level of implementation of individual parts of the agreement, the two sides determined further joint actions to be taken with particular attention given to the limitation of piece-work in light industry, the gradual reduction of women's working time at night, the improvement of working conditions, the registration of workers entitled to the first category of employment and changes in the collective labor agreement for light industry.

SIWAK, BAKA ATTEND BRANCH TRADE UNION MEETING

LD251344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] A national meeting of Industrial Branch Trade Unions is taking place today at the Marceli Nowotko steel plant in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski. During the meeting, which is attended by about 1,000 representatives of trade union organizations, problems of self-government of wokrforces and of the pattern of an enterprise are discussed. It is the purpose of the meeting to achieve a common position of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions with regard to the government bills on state enterprises and self-government of the workforce.

Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs, are attending the meeting.

PAP Report on Meeting

LD252250 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP)--Branch Unions' representatives from all over Poland in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski today discussed authentic worker's self-government as the basis for economic reform.

Present was PUWP CC Political Bureau member Albin Siwak and government minister plenipotentiary for economic reform, Prof. Wladyslaw Baka.

The meeting came out for immediate constructive actions opening chances for the reconstruction of socio-economic structures and putting an end to anarchy in the economy. Such a chance is offered by workers' self-government.

Branch Unions delcared themselves in favour of such a model in which the crew participates in the managing of the enterprise. National assets should be treated as national property managed by crews, it was said. As for appointing directors, a controversial [word indistinct] in the draft of laws on self-government, a compromise solution was formulated according to which the scope of competence of a director should depend on the character and type of an enterprise. In enterprises of special importance the [words indistinct] be elected by workers' [word indistict]. The general (?assembly of) the crew or of its delegates should be treated as self-governing supreme bodies.

The Branch Unions also want a [words indistinct] between self-government bodies and trade unions.

Before the law on workers' self-government comes into force initiative groups in enterprises should be set up to prepare election principles. They should be composed of representatives of political parties and unionist and youth organizations.

The Branch Unions meeting criticised the course of [words indistinct] government draft laws on self-government and enterprises and stated they are in fact but negotiations with the government carried out by Solidarity from the position of force. Also Solidarity was blamed for building [word indistinct] in the country.

The resolution adopted by the meeting points to the necessity of creating a permanent forum for representatives of Branch Trade Unions works organisations making possible current exchange of views of topical matters for the trade unions movement.

The meeting issued a declaration concerning the matter of self-government. It says that the employee self-government is the only guarantee ensuring the working class' influence on work conditions. It must be a fully democratic institution, a sovereign representative organ of the works crew participating in the management of the enterprise. The declaration also stresses the need for separating the function and distribution of responsibilities between the self-government and socio-political organisations. The meeting also asked the government to withdraw its draft laws from the Sejm in order to be promptly amended.

WARSAW TV REPORTS SPLIT IN JOURNALISTS' ATTITUDE

Support for Statement

LD251650 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1648 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The Central Board of the Association of Polish Journalist [SDP] has unanimously passed a resolution in which it is stated, among other things, that the board completely shares the concern expressed in the 10 August statement issued by representatives of the supreme officials of the association and of its Warsaw branch on the situation in the mass media. That statement was published in the SOLIDARNOSC weekly. In the opinion of the Central Board, cases are multiplying of biased information being disseminated, of important facts being kept from the public and of unjustified censorship. Letters and statements supporting that resolution are coming in.

Press Opposition Noted

LD252054 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] As we have already reported, the resolution which we were given by the Main Board of the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP], supporting the statement by five SDP activists concerning the situation in the mass media and published in the SOLIDARNOSC weekly, has aroused considerable excitement in the entire press milieu.

Numerous statements are arriving which express solidarity with this resolution. On the other hand, a considerable segment of the journalistic milieu believes that neither the statement signed by Stefan Bratkowski and a number of other SDP activists nor the resolution of the Main Board of the association serve the cause of calm and stabilization in the country. To the contrary, they are a factor causing division and disruption among journalists, and potentially broad repercussions outside this milieu.

Many journalists protest against the abuse of the name of the SDP for political actions which do not express the views of the general membership of this association. Indeed, many editorial offices are taking a stance with regard to the statement by the SDP, which was published last week in the Solidarity weekly. They hereby resolutely condemn the organizers of the "days without the press," and the silence on the part of the SDP authorities regarding this adventurist action.

In the resolution of the editorial group of the GAZETA POZNANSKA we read: The contents and form of the statement were not known to us before its publication; so the question also arises: Why was a document directly concerning the press, and its social and political tasks, not conveyed to our journalists' milieu, but was instead directed--without prior agreement--to be distributed? The contents of the statement in the part relating to journalists' work is not in conformity with our editorial experience. Among other things, no one ever gave us nor gives us intructions to take an unfavofable attitude towards Solidarity. Nor, too, does anyone force or induce the editorial office to act contrary to its role as a means of social consultation. We are surprised, the resolution continues to proclaim, that in a document published now, the stance of the SDP journalists has not been defined on the matter of the intended protest action by Solidarity under the slogan "days without press". This is a matter of the most vital significance for journalists and public opinion. [Words indistinct] the SDP leadership has not taken a stance regarding it.

A similar stance was adopted by the editorial group of journalists from GLOS WIELKOPOLSKI, stating, among other things: We consider as a serious abuse the calling of the letter by the five SDP activists "a statement by the Association of Polish Journalists", whose members were not asked for their opinion in this matter. Members of the PZPR from the editorial office of SWIAT MLODYCH state: We express solidarity with the open letter, published in the daily press on 28 August by the group of journalists to the SDP authorities. We are hurt, in particular, by the fact that those members of the SDP leadership who signed their names beneath the statement of this organization, passed in silence over the proclamation by the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity regarding the 2 days without the daily press. We consider that the Solidarity decision was dictated exclusively by political considerations, and therefore it is with satisfaction that we welcome the appearance in the last few days of TRYBUNA LUDU, ZYCIE WARSZAWY, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, and other papers. We are deeply convinced that every extremist activity in the existing conditions--in which only mutual understanding and consultation can ensure for the country an emergence from the crisis--is undesirable and ought to be stigmatized as detrimental.

The editorial group of the GLOS SZCZECINSKI, taking a stance towards the days without the press, states: No one can usurp for himself the right to deprive the community of information, nor take from us journalists the ability to carry out our professional duties.

The evaluation as to what the information is like, and how we carry out our duties, belongs to all the readers, and not to the leaders of Solidarity who are trying to manipulate the members of our union in matters which have nothing in common with their professional interests nor with social interests, as understood in the broad sense.

The circle of the SDP [words indistinct] the primary party organization of the PZPR in the editor's office of the GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA states that the proper method for solving all conflicts and for arriving at solutions is: negotiations and talks on the basis of partnership and not from a position of strength.

A resolution condemning the organizers of the "days without press" was also adopted by the primary party organization of the PZPR in the central photographic agency.

KANIA MEETS PARTY ACTIVISTS, WORKERS IN POZNAN

LD251332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, is in Poznan. He met the political and economic activists of the voivodship and then participated in a joint session of the executives of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee and the plant party committee at the Henryk Cegielski plant. At the end of the first shift Stanislaw Kania and party activists of plant enterprises of Poznan Voivodship began a meeting in the factory hall in the W-4 Department of the Cegielski plant.

Kania Answers Questions

LD251830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, is in Poznan. This morning he participated in a joint session of the executives of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee and the work's committee in the metal industry works. This working meeting constituted the first exchange of information on what is on the minds of the central party authorities and on the minds of the voivodship and work authorities.

The first secretary was asked many questions including some related to the stance of the PZPR vis-a-vis many crisis phenomena in our country. In the view of the questioners, this stance is not firm enough. Other questions concerned the consistent implementation of the principle that the party is leading and the government is governing. Still other questions concerned economic matters such as the fact that due to the shortage of a small amount of foreign currency a ship engine worth much more in hard currency cannot be exported, or why the industry is so slow in switching over to producing agricultural equipment.

At 1415, immediately after the end of the first shift, the first secretary met with over 1,000 political and economic activists from the Poznan Voivodship in the W-4 Department of the Cegielski plant. Stanislaw Kania had arrived for the meeting accompanied by first secretary of the voivodship committee in Poznan, Edward Skrzypczak, and Minister Zdzislaw Szalajda. The first part of the meeting was characterized by a stormy debate. Involved in the debate was an exchange of views on the state of the economy and the state and interparty problems. The first secretary was asked over 60 questions concerning the economic reform, reorganization of the entire economy, distribution of goods, distribution reserves, workers' self-government and finally the work of the media. The theme recurring all the time and of utmost importance was the feeding of the nation.

The first secretary dealt with all these questions in his speech, which is still in progress.

Kania Speech

LD252236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] This is Poznan. First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania has been visiting our city. In the morning he took part in a meeting between the executives of the voivodship party committee and the factory committee of the Hipolit Cegielski metal industry enterprise. But the main event in the program was a meeting which began at 1415 in the W-4 Department of the Cegielski plant between the first secretary and more than 1000 party and economic activists of our voivodship. Stanislaw Kania took the floor. Here is an excerpt from his speech.

[Begin Kania recording] I was last at the Cegielski works a few years ago. That is undoubtedly not a good thing, especially when one is fulfilling a leading role in our party. A factory like Cegielski, a workforce like you, an organization like yours, should be known. Here in Cegielski beats a very important source of Poland's strength, of her prosperity. We want the links between the authorities and the workforce of Cegielski, the links between the Central Committee and the party organization in Cegielski, to be the source of our strength, the strength of the leadership, of its conviction that we are proceeding along the correct road, that we understand each other, that we are creating, and creating together, the great potential for getting the country out of the difficulties which are the lot, after all, of the entire nation. You have been speaking about this.

I would like to say here with satisfaction that Cegielski is a reliable firm, not only in the sense of quality, but also in the implementation of the tasks which the plan mapped out for you, in the implementation of tasks linked with the exploitation of the potential which you possess. The factory counts for a great deal in Poland, not only because it produces products of great value; it seems that Cegielski's production already amounts to about Z8 billion. You produce products which are difficult to calculate in zlotys, or in billions. Production, regardless of its nature, is of great importance to the country's situation. I am thinking of railway rolling stock, machine tools, and other products. But I am also thinking of the fact that Cegielski has mastered very well the production of ship's engines. One can say that Cegielski is the heart of our shipbuilding industry, a national industry. Your engineers, your technicians, your workforce have not only mastered the modern construction of ship's engines [words indistinct] licenses for those engines, but are still improving construction. It is also valued by the granters of the licenses in very important [words indistinct]. Everyone who has done service in modernizing the factory's production deserves great recognition.

Reference has been made here to the traits of Wielkopolska region. I think that these are well personified by Cegielski, the Cegielski enterprise. The representatives of other enterprises, great ones, important ones, who are taking part in our meeting here will not take offense. These traits are extraordinary honesty at work, respect for discipline, all that forms part of the conviction that one can rely on the people of Poznan, on the Cegielski workforce, on the citizens of Wielkopolska.

It is here that many models are being born, models worthy of imitation throughout the country. And this must be stressed, particularly today when work, excellent organization and quality are the responsibility of all. [end recording]

Among the many issues touched upon by the first secretary later in his speech, attention must be particularly drawn to: economic reform and regulation of prices; reorganization of our entire economy; workers' self-government and the feeding of the nation; social communication and information; and confidence in the authorities.

The first secretary dealt at length with the cooperation between the party and government and the trade unions, and in particular with Solidarity. He noted that Solidarity is a social force without which nothing can be built in our country. We must put our strike on dialogue, on dialogue and agreement only.

But we must firmly oppose extremist forces, forces hostile to socialism and acting against it. We cannot accept any undertakings that are against the law, since they can only lead our country to disaster.

Concluding his speech, Stanislaw Kania appealed to party members and to the entire Cegielski workforce as well as to all inhabitants of the Poznan Voivodship for honest, productive and sensible work for the benefit of the entire country.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD252306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Stanislaw Kania paid a visit to the Hipolit Cegielski metal enterprise in Poznan yesterday [25 August]. He laid a bouquet of flowers at the memorial commemorating the protest by the Cegielski workforce 25 years ago during the memorable June of 1956, and also visited some of the factory's departments. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee then took part in a meeting of party and worker activists of the Poznan and Wielkopolska factories. The meeting listened attentively to a report presented by the head of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry, Zbigniew Szalajda, who outlined the government's work and presented its program for getting out of the crisis.

KANIA, WOZNIAK ADDRESS MEETING OF LARGE ENTERPRISES

LD261035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of party organizations from large enterprises and industrial combines from the entire country has opened in Warsaw. Welcoming the assembly, First Secretary of the Central Committee Stanislaw Kania said that the object of the meeting is to discuss the party's tasks resulting from the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress, particularly those connected with the introduction of economic reform.

A report on the country's current economic situation was presented by secretary of the Central Committee Marian Wozniak. He said that industrial production continues to fall and that market difficulties are increasing. Today, it is necessary to consistently introduce the government's program for the stabilization of our economy, a program which was approved by the ninth congress of the party and was presented to the Sejm. Economic reform is of fundamental importance for slowing down the crisis. Marian Wozniak discussed at length issues connected with the functioning of industrial enterprises and workers' self-management.

In the discussion which followed, the following first secretaries of party committees took the floor: from Stalowa Wola, Mieczyslaw Bednarczyk; from Wroclaw PAFAWAG, Wojciech Krysicki; from Polan enterprise in [word indistinct] Zbigniew Ligocki; from Warsaw steelplants, Kazimierz Szymanski; and from the metallurgical plants, POMEX, in Poznan, Jozef Rogozinski.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDIUM MEETS 25 AUGUST

LD251816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee Presidium today examined the current situation in the country and heard a report by Edward Kowalczyk on the interparty meetings and other contacts. The Presidium adopted the preliminary assumptions for the stipulations in the Constitution which relate to the post of the president of the Polish People's Republic, to the constitutional tribunal and to the tribunal of state, the setting up of which was endorsed by the 12th SD Congress.

TRYBUNA LUDU JUSTIFIES FLOUR PRODUCTS PRICE RISE

LD251552 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU today carries a comment on the price rise of bread, flour and flour products claiming that this hike is to create the first economic condition for limiting rationing.

This is one of the aims of the rise announced by the State Commission for Prices, TRYBUNA LUDU said. There are also other goals: The rise is to establish in a rational way the basic economy relations between the costs of production and retail prices and to put an end to wasting of part of foodstuffs both during the process of production and by consumers.

Pointed out the daily: "No one in Poland today has any doubts that the retail (and other) price system now in force is a big pyramid of absurdities. One of these absurds is that the retail prices of many products do not cover unit costs of production.". The difference is covered from state budget. This year, the daily stressed, state subsidies to food prices amount to some 300 billion zlotys. "Let us have no illusion: This is one of the causes of the illness of our economy," TRYBUNA LUDU said stressing that there is no other remedy for it but to make rational rules govern the whole food turnover.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SESSION

LD251842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The government press spokesman today issued a communique on yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The communique says that the government has examined the socioeconomic situation in the country and adopted a number of decisions designed to limit the effects of the crisis and to preserve the population's standard of living. Among other things, it has accepted this year's balance sheet for fuel and energy prepared by the Anticrisis Operational Staff, and taken steps to ensure the supply of coal for agriculture and the municipal economy as well as for the food industry and the transportation sector. The meeting thoroughly examined the prospects for a certain improvement in supplies for the population in connection with this year's prices.

It has been stressed that the anticrisis actions are not helped by the slackening of social discipline and breaking of the law. The phenomena exacerbating the crisis also include the drastic decline in labor discipline. Yesterday the Council of Ministers passed a number of acts related to agriculture and animal husbandry. They are designed to improve the working conditions in agriculture and the food industry.

The meeting also examined the draft amendments to the teachers charter which will be sent to the Sejm when work on them is completed.

Further Details

LD252248 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 25 Aug 81

["Key Socioeconomic Issues Debated by Government"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP)--As already reported the Council of Ministers met yesterday under the chairmanship of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. A communique on the meeting issued by the government press spokesman states that decisions taken at the meeting are designed to limit the effects of the crisis and to protect the living conditions of the population.

For example, fuel and energy supplies will be ensured above all to those economic sectors which are of crucial importance for the survival of the society and the economy over the autumn and winter period. It will not be possible to avoid drastic coal cuts in supplies for industry and the building sector. Accordingly, decisions reached at the meeting will create incentives for overfulfilling coal production plans to allow exports of that product. Among the measures approved is more efficient use of coal and energy. Moreover, no construction project may be started up to the end of the year. There are some prospects for better market supplies for the population. This is the objective of efforts in various domains pursued by the government and the anticrisis task force.

Basing on the assessment of this year's harvest, bigger supplies are expected of cereals, potatoes and potato products, sugar, vegetable oil and margarine. The vegetable crop is also good this year, but, in spite of bigger imports, meat supplies will fall short of demand.

The government is asking the administration to step up efforts to collect taxes, a matter of considerable importance to ensure implementation of the socio-economic targets.

Such phenomena as lax social and labor discipline and instances of [words indistinct] are matters which render difficult the efforts of the anticrisis task force. Over the last few [words indistinct] the political climate in the country has worsened, the direct result of irresponsible actions taken by certain Solidarity chapters.

As a result of lower social discipline the number of criminal and economic offences continue to grow. During the first half of this year the number of penal proceedings started went up substantially. In June the number of such cases increased by 37.3 per cent, rising further to 45.3 percent in July.

Decisions taken at the meeting are designed to continue and step up actions to improve the state of public order and safety.

The Council of Ministers reviewed and approved a number of measures concerning agriculture and the food economy aimed at improving working conditions in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry.

The meeting approved the plan of grain purchases from this year's harvest which provides for 4.2 million tonnes of cereals. However 5.5 million tonnes of feed grain will have to be imported to meet the demand for fodder.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON ANTICRISIS STAFF PLANS

LD252049 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] In the office of the Council of Ministers, a press conference was organized today, at which journalists were given a presentation on the activity to date and the work plan of the Anticrisis Operational Staff. The topic was discussed by the head of staff, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. Additional information was given by Minister of Internal Trade and Services Zbigniew Lakomiec; Minister of Chemical and Light Industries Jan Knapik, and these deputy ministers: of internal affairs, Boguslaw Stachura; of foreign trade, Antoni Karas; of agriculture and food industry, Jan Zaleski; Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Wladyslaw Jablonski and Vice President of the National Bank of Poland (Stanislaw Snieg). The meeting was introduced by the new government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban.

[Begin Urban recording] I undertook this task, following Editor Barecki, with the intention of expanding the bureau of the government spokesman and its numerous departments because, simply, the issues of relations with the press, and the other mass media, and what follows from that, with public opinion, are for the government a key matter, the reasons for which it is not necessary to explain in detail.

I just want to say that, apart from the normal duties of the government spokesman, whose task it is to inform and facilitate contacts with representatives of the authorities and also to interpret or possibly express the government's standpoint, I want to be the spokesman of the press to the government -- that is the assumption behind the concept of that office -- and as spokesman for the mass media to the government above all to see that all state departments answer to criticism and answer to criticism in a way which will be better than formerly for the readers of the press. That means that we will be making efforts, together with colleagues, to give answers to criticism not by making excuses and putting the blame on a colleague, but to use it as an opportunity to admit mistakes openly, which demands that previous customs be overcome, and also an opportunity to present the whole depth of problems, issues and complications which are behind critical accusations. I would like to explain to the persons who are answering criticism that often an answer to criticism is a good opportunity, created by the press, to present the problems. [end recording]

[Unidentified announcer] Now Deputy Premier Obodowski speaks.

[Begin recording] We have drawn up a very precise balance sheet for hard coal in the current year and also a small, [word indistinct] short-term prognosis for the coming 4 months. If the miners work on the eight free Saturdays, and we would like them to do so very much -- not only as the government, but, (?as I understand), the whole Polish society -- then we will, perhaps, rescue that balance at a level of 165 million. [Word indistinct] no paradox in my statement, because of the fact that in recent weeks the extraction of coal dropped from more than 610,000 tons on an ordinary working day to about 580,000 tons. Only eight free Saturdays fully worked by all shifts can restore those losses. That coal is very scrupulously allocated. We have specific obligations regarding the farming population, the producers of animals for slaughter. If we do not give coal to the producers of animals for slaughter, we will not have meat. At procurement points, the supply of animals for slaughter is falling heavily. As far as I remember, by one third in recent weeks in comparison with the same weeks last year. One can march through the streets with banners, demanding a meat ration, but you cannot make bricks without straw. Going for a walk is fruitless: It only excites public opinion unhealthily. [end recording]

[Announcer] Minister Obodowski went on to explain which branches of industry would not be getting coal: the metallurgical industry which may have repercussions on the operation of the engineering industry and therefore also on the production of some consumer goods. Coal will also not be going inter alia to the construction materials industry, particularly the very energy-consuming cement works.

The next fundamental goal of food: Deputy Premier Obodowski spoke further:

[Begin recording] There is a small note of optimism here. Plant production, as you know, doesn't look bad at all; and so, as an anticrisis staff, we have issued a series of concrete decisions on the concentration of all means, beginning with coal and fuel, for the needs of the food industry and all campaign industries. A green light for the food industry. The third matter: We are taking many practical steps to guarantee drugs and articles of hygiene. This is outright humiliating and a very sorry affair. [end recording]

[Announcer] Deputy Minister of Chemical and Light Industry Jan Knapik spoke about supplies of hygiene articles. He showed what efforts were made to improve this sector. Where possible, new production lines are going into operation, but the main brake here is the lack of raw materials, among others of tallow or chalk. Domestic chalk is not suitable for toothpaste, the minister said. I have selected the most important figures from Minister Knapik's statement.

[Begin recording] Take detergents for example. From September, there will be a regular increase to the end of the year from 14,000 to 16,000 monthly, that is to say, 2,000 more.

Those 2,000 tons more, taking into account in addition the planned complementary import, should ensure the meeting of the whole amount of norms which were fixed for the ration book allocations; [words indistinct] in the month of August 3,200 tons; in September 4,700 tons; in October, 4,900 and to the end of the year, 4,900. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

More on Coal, Food

LD251648 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] In Warsaw a press conference took place organized by the government press spokesman. It was attended by [word indistinct] reporter:

The theme of the conference was the state of the crisis in Poland and ways of overcoming it. At the same time this was the first meeting with journalists conducted by the new government press spokesman, editor Jerzy Urban.

He said, among other things, that he also considers himself as a spokesman of the mass media vis-a-vis the government. Journalists ought to know the mechanisms for making decisions and have access to the whole--as he defined it--"kitchen" of work of the Council of Ministers.

The main patron of this conference was Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of th Anticrisis Operational Staff. The most important things for the staff--he said inter alia--are at present ad hoc actions, short-term ones. The main objectives were chosen on which the means are now concentrated. These are: the power industry and the feeding of the nation as well as hygiene and health protection.

The basis of the economic structure of Poland is coal. According to optimistic forecasts, this year we will have to divide among us 165 million tons of coal--30 million tons less than 1 year ago. The lower extraction of coal means a drop in animal rearing, a lower production of steel and cement, which in turn means less house building. For this reason each day worked by the miners is of such significance.

On the question of food supplies, the journalists raised the problem of the bad functioning of procurement points from which the farmers return without having sold their products. The deputy minister of agriculture and food economy, Jan Zaleski, stated that these are untrue reports; that in milk procurement no perturbations occur.

Regarding the matter of detergents and soap, Ian Knapik, minister of chemical and light industry, replied: In August we produced 14,000 tons of detergent; beginning with September, there will be 16,000 tons monthly. Together with imports, this will be sufficient for the ration allocations. The production of soap in October will reach 4,900 tons. This is still too little. The market needs around 6,000 tons per month. The road to improving the situation leads via an increase in obtaining tallow, which for the time being we buy with hard currency. In this situation the possibility is being considered of introducing ration card sales of soap.

Antoni Karas, deputy minister of foreign trade, reported on the successive action of Solidarity at the coast, which rendered it impossible to send 138 tons of sugar to the Middle East. So yet another favorable export contract is at risk.

GOVERNMENT PRESS SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE TO BE CREATED

LD252046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Today's meeting with foreign journalists by the government press spokesman Jerzy Urban was dedicated to establishing mutual aquaintanceship and initial working contacts.

Jerzy Urban has informed the foreign correspondents about the establishment of an office of the government press spokesman, which would serve the mass media, including their foreign representatives.

SEJM SUBCOMMISSION ON TRADE UNION BILL SESSION

LD251852 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Sejm subcommission set up in order to consider the draft trade union bill began its deliberations today. The commission will prepare the next version of the draft bill, taking into consideration the proposals and motions which have come in from among others, the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. Solidarity has conveyed its remarks in writing.

FACTORY WORKERS TAKE INITIATIVE, DISCUSS ISSUES

LD252226 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP)--As the discussion on workers' self-government continues in this country and Sejm sub-committees are still working on the final version of the laws on self-government and enterprise, some factory crews in Poland decided to take initiative in their own hands and for the time being are trying to do everything to revive production and use production capacities to the best possible extent. One of the key issues discussed are whether directors are to be elected by crews themselves or nominated by respective ministries. Some factories decided to elect their directors before laws come into force, the Polish INTERPRESS agency reported. Things do not always go smoothly, though.

A precedence was set by the much talked about LOT Polish Airlines case. The programme which inspired the LOT crew, INTERPRESS wrote, was to hamper the process of decline of the enterprise with the help of self-governed crew and a competent director. Eventually, as LOT is recognized to be an "enterprise of basic importance," the director was nominated by the ministry.

The same situation prevailed for some time in the "FADROMA" works in Wroclaw where the amalgamation did not want to accept a director elected by the crew.

The workers' self-government in the Poznan car tire factory decided to supervise all problems which will be assigned to it anyway after respective laws are passed, first of all the organization of production in the remaining quarters of the current year, so that to prevent the drop of the production [words indistinct] production quality and take care of technical state of equipment.

Workers' self-government and a set of directors have been elected in one of the "POLMO" amalgamation car [words indistinct] near Warsaw. In their opinion, former management of the factory brought 80 percent of the factory [words indistinct]. As the quality of production left much to be desired, a Western partner terminated a coproduction agreement with the factory. Under the new management and self-government the factory managed to revive production and a fresh, convincing programme encouraged the Western partner to resume cooperation.

INTERPRESS concluded that the laws in question are needed as badly as milk, bread or matches.

WARSAW REPORTS GRAIN HARVEST FIGURES, ACTIVITIES

LD260439 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The harvest is ending in not very favorable conditions, in particular in the north of the country and in the mountain foothills.

On the other hand, the passing rains are advantageous for such current fieldwork as rape seed sowing. The grain harvested from the fields at present is directed mainly to storage places and procurement centers. During the past few days another 88,000 tons of grain has been procured. The overall procurement amounts now to over 1 million tons, of which more than 875,000 tons were supplied by private farmers and 120,000 by state farms.

SOVIET FARM MACHINERY CONSIGNMENT FIGURES

LD252338 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug (PAP)--Large consignments of Soviet-built farm machinery arrived in Poland during July and August.

Up to the end of the first half of this year the Soviet Union supplied Poland with two or even three times more tractors and farm equipment than envisaged in contract. Knowing that the sugar beet crops promised to be very high in Poland this year, the Soviet suppliers on their own initiative delivered to Poland 93 harvesting machines in the first half of this year, 100 percent more than originally envisaged under contract, reported PAP Moscow correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz.

Meanwhile, Polish deliveries to the Soviet Union come late and at smaller amounts than originally provided.

GDANSK AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCE FUEL RESTRICTIONS

LD260848 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Gdansk Voivodship anticrisis committee has adopted a resolution on the supply of fuel. Because of a reduced allocation of fuel for the second half of the year, the sale of fuel in 1981 is being reduced by 25 percent for public buildings, by 20 percent for schools, public catering and trading enterprises and by 10 percent for dwellings heated collectively. Apart from that, the sale of fuel is completely stopped until the end of the first quarter of 1982 for swimming pools and sports centers. In order to ensure a uniform supply to the population only 2.5 tons of fuel will be sold for everyday needs on any single occasion. The allocation of fuel will take place in two stages, the first until 30 December this year and the second until 28 February 1982. The restrictions do not apply to families with many children.

GDANSK FRIENDSHIP GROUP CONDEMNS ANTI-SOVIET ACTS

LD252338 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP)--The Gdansk Voivodship board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society states that in the voivodship's area there have occurred sporadic but highly irresponsible and sometimes provocative activities aimed against the idea of Polish-Soviet friendship.

One such recent incident occurred, with the connivance of the organizers, at the "Prohibited Song" review when all that connects Poles with the people of the land of the soviets became an object of derision. The presidium of the voivodship board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society expresses its indignation and profound disapproval for the contents of the works presented during the review which were directed against the friendship between the two nations. Inflammation of the good-neighborly and friendly relations with the Soviet Union demonstrates [words indistinct] of the organizers of the review.

In this connection the Gdansk presidium deems it proper to recall its resolution adopted last June in which it expresses decisive condemnation of all anti-Soviet excesses.

SIKORSKI EXHIBITION OPENS IN GDANSK MUSEUM

LD251548 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP)--The exhibition "General Wladyslaw Sikorski and His Soldiers" was opened in the National Museum in Gdansk today. It was prepared by the Museum of the History of (?Biography) in Krakow on the occassion of the centenary of General Sikorski's birth and the 38th anniversary of his tragic death in Gibraltar. After Krakon and Gdansk the exhibition illustrating the life and activities of the founder and commander in chief of the Polish Armed Forces in the West and the war-time Prime Minister of the Polish Government in exile will be on display in other Polish cities and localities.

WESTERN BANKS' DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT NEAR

LD251356 Hamburg DPA in German 1301 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 25 Aug (DPA)--The conclusion of the agreement of the 460 Western creditor banks with Poland on rescheduling Polish debt repayments falling due this year is within reach. Christoph von der Decken of the Dresdner Bank AG Board told DPA/VWD that Poland had signalled "essentially its acceptance" of the rescheduling plan worked out by the banks. The Polish response had been communicated to all the banks involved in the law few days. Von der Decken was confident that the rescheduling agreement with Poland could be brought to an early conclusion.

Once the agreement is signed, Dresdner Bank as an "international agent" will assume a coordinating control function and ensure in particular the equal treatment of all banks concerned in the handling of payments and the fulfillment of the other provisions in the agreement.

Under the rescheduling plan, 95 percent of Polish repayments falling due in the period from 26 March to 31 December 1981 to Western banks--totalling $2.24 billion--are to be suspended intially to the end of 1985. After this grace period of 4 years, Poland is to make payments in seven half-yearly installments. The interest is to be 1.75 percentage points over the banks' money procurement costs. The Western banks want a neutral instituteion (e.g. an accounting firm) to be available to the banks and to Poland for all questions connected with the implementation of the debt rescheduling agreement.

Western banks realize that negotiations will be needed on Polish debt repayments falling due next year. But no detailed information is yet available on the extent of this further rescheduling scheme.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA ENDS 19-21 AUGUST VISIT TO COUNTRY

LD211834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Polish Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South West Africa in People's Organization SWAPO, visited Poland between 19 and 21 August.

The chairman of SWAPO was received by Jozef Czyrek, Zdzislaw Tomal and Wit Drapich and had talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Polish Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa. Sam Nujoma expressed his gratitude to the Polish nation for the valuable support showed to the Namibian nation.

BRIEFS

UNION REGISTRATION--Warsaw's Voivodship Court has registered another union, the Trade Union of State Labor Inspection Workers. It affiliates persons employed in state labor inspection and people employed in bodies supervising labor conditions. The seat of the union is Wroclaw. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 81 LD]

VERDET, DELEGATION RETURN FROM MOSCOW 21 AUGUST

AU221430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The government delegation led by Comrade Ilie Verdet, returned to Bucharest yesterday.

CEAUSESCU, USSR AMBASSADOR CONDUCT TALKS

AU251823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Aug (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, August 25, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

On the occasion, talks were conducted that passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

AGRICULTURAL TALKS WITH SOVIETS REPORTED

AU241242 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Academy for Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, on 19 August met with the delegation members of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the Soviet Union led by Academy Chairman P.P. Vavilov, which is on a working visit in our country.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed aspects of further developing and diversifying scientific-technical cooperation in agriculture.

V.I. Drozdenko, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, was present at the meeting.

ZAMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS REPORTED VISITING

Delegates Arrive, Listed

AU251102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Aug (AGERPRES)--At the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, on August 24, a delegation of Zambia's National Assembly, led by Robinson Nabulyato, speaker of the assembly, arrived in Bucharest on an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The delegation is made up of deputies (Sandres Chikwanda Zimba), (Frederik Shumba Kapunda), (Bulanda Ignatius Nedsa), (Albert Mubita Limbo), (Denny Koney Kapandula).

During the afternoon, the Zambian parliamentarians visited Bucharest new residential districts.

Meeting With Giosan

AU251425 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, today met the Zambian parliamentary delegation led by Robinson Nabulyato, speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed the positive relations between Romania and Zambia and emphasized with satisfaction their upward trend in the spirit of understandings concluded during the summit meetings and talks in Bucharest and Lusaka. The two sides also exchanged views on the activity carried out by parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries and stressed their contribution to expanding and diversifying bilateral cooperation and collaboration and to intensifying cooperation in resolving the complex problem of the current international life.

They also expressed the desire to continue to act to strengthen relations at various levels between Romania and Zambia to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Talks With Andrei

AU251825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 25, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, had an interview with the Zambian parliamentary delegation led by Robinson Nabulyato, speaker of the National Assembly.

Questions were approached related to bilateral relations and views were exchanged on some questions of the contemporary international life, on the cooperation between the two countries on a world plane, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, national independence and security throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VISITING AFRICAN DELEGATIONS

National Party of Nigeria

AU251853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Aug (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on August 25 Alhaji Suleiman Takuma, national secretary of the National Party of Nigeria, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Attending the interview were Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Aurel Duma, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other Romanian officials.

Participating were also Stanhope Ubani Ukoma, deputy leader of that party (mo), and (Maaji Shani), secretary of that party (Borno).

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the good relations existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the National Party of Nigeria, between the two countries and peoples. High appreciation was given to the visit Nicolae Ceasescu paid to Nigeria, significant moment in the chronicle of the Romanian-Nigerian relations of friendship and collaboration, which paved the way to intensifying the relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other domains. The exchange of views on current international issues pointed to the importance of resuming and consolidating the course towards detente, peace, collaboration and observance of national independence, for the negotiated political settlement of the states of tension and conflict existing in various regions of the world, for tangible measures towards liquidating underdevelopment and building a new economic order. In this framework, stress was laid on the necessity of strengthening the cooperation among all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces everywhere, a prerequisite for the successful development of the struggle for detente, for the halting of the arms race, for disarmament, security and cooperation, for the attainment of the peoples' aspirations after peace, independence and progress.

Both sides assessed that the two parties should make an increased contribution to the constructive settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, to the ensurance of world peace and security, to the promotion of friendship and collaboration among nations, to the attainment of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

The interview, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

Zairian Parliamentarians

AU251900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Aug (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, August 25, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the interparliamentary group of the Republic of Zaire, led by (Birere Mabano), president of the Zairian group of the Interparliamentary Union, who are paying a visit to Romania.

On behalf of President Mobuto Sese Seko, the head of the delegation handed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship.

The Romanian head of state addressed President Mobuto Sese Seko his warm salute.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Zaire, between their parliaments and peoples. The wish was also expressed to expand bilateral cooperation on the international plane. It was highlighted that international peace and security called for intensified collaboration among the developing countries, the non-aligned countries in the struggle for eradicating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against the racist and apartheid policies, for guaranteeing each people's right to self-reliant and independent development on the road of progress and prosperity.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

TROFIN RECEIVES ECUADOREAN RESOURCES MINISTER

AU251430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mines, petroleum and geology, today received an Ecuadorean delegation led by Eduardo Ortega Gomez, minister of natural resources and energy, which is on a visit in our country.

During the ensuing talks, the two sides examined opportunities for cooperation between Romania and Ecuador, especially in the field of geological research, the petroleum industry, the building of oil installations and in mining.

BORBA: SIDRA INCIDENT CAUSE FOR 'GREAT CONCERN'

AU251636 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 81 p 4

[Dusica Petkovic "The Week in the World" commentary: "The Sidra Case"]

[Excerpts] The dangerous incident in the Mediterranean, in which American planes shot down two Libyan reconnaissance planes on 19 August, is another in a number of causes for great concern over the direction in which the international situation is moving. Instead of patience in negotiations and agreements, the rattling of arms is heard with increasing frequency as a response to a problem, and fists are shaken.

Israel practices state terrorism on a great scale, with more, or rather less, finesse. It simply stages attacks across the borders of Lebanon and Iraq. It bombs targets, killing hundreds of people. It almost gets a reward for such things. After a small punishment by means of an "embargo," American F-15 and F-16 planes nevertheless reach their destination.

Instead of negotiating on cooperation and disarmament, the big powers are arming at an accelerated pace and weapons are piling up in the constant ambition and "care" not to lag behind.

What has now been left of the bipoplar detente which the superpowers are advocating? On practically any issue of international relations they cannot find a common language and agreement.

Precisely this year when we celebrate 20 years of the Nonaligned Movement, we recall 1961, which was filled with pressures and threats, tensions and disagreements.

The accumulation of arms did not help then, as it does not help now, to solve any essential problem of world relations. The nonaligned appeared as a force of peace, a link in the torn threads of cooperation, a factor that can offer a peaceful alternative to the frightening threats of force.

The incident in the Mediterranean, which has long been brimming with the ships and armies of the bloc powers, must cause concern to all those countries at whose "doorstep" it occurred, particularly because maneuvers of wide scope and with the most modern weapons are carried out by a big power which endeavors to show its size in the proximity of small, nonaligned and much more weakly armed countries.

The incident occurred in an exceptionally sensitive area of the Middle East in which there is as yet no sign of an end to the war, where the Palestine drama is not being solved and where Israel is unyielding and aggressive.

One also cannot avoid thoughts about the coincidence which indicates American pressure calculated in advance: The downing of the Libyan planes occurred immediately after the U.S. decision to lift the embargo on arms deliveries to Israel and after a heightened campaign against Libya, its regime and President Al-Qadhdhafi personally.

The event in the Gulf of Sidra seems to be a warning to all those who have been striving and struggling to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace instead of a place of contest that they should redouble their efforts and persevere so that this sea, so close to us, may lose its dangerous burden.

Imperatively About Peace

"The Sidra case" may, but need not, remain a mere episode in which a big power gives a weaker one "a lesson."

It will in any case remain a shadow in international relations, but it will also be a warning that talks about European security and cooperation, the reduction of arms on European soil and on general disarament must be urgently revived.

Many incidents that appeared innocuous have initiated long disputes and armed conflicts endangering the peace of all mankind.

The concern of the world at this extremely complex moment is caused by the increasing tension in relations between the two superpowers, which had not been the case for some time.

In this context, it is practically imperative that everybody think about the ways to build peace and the indispensability of resuming contacts, that talks be held in an atmosphere of resumed mutual trust and on the basis of a common will that the logic of cooperation and agreement should prevail over the logic of superiority and accumulation of arms.

Any deterioration in relations in the world, and especially those between the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR increases to a great extent the risk of a possible general conflict with unforeseeable and irreparable consequences.

PRISTINA COURT SENTENCES EIGHT MORE DEMONSTRATORS

LD252332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Pristina, 25 Aug (TANJUG)--For criminal acts directed toward undermining the system, anticonstitutional changing of our federal set-up and toward wrecking our brotherhood and unity, sentences of imprisonment ranging from 2 to 9 years were passed in the Pristina district court on eight of the most extreme leaders of enemy demonstrations in Urosevac.

On the basis of witnesses' testimony, their own admission and other incriminating material, the bench of five of the Pristina court established that all defendants were guilty of counterrevolutionary acts imperiling our social system. Leading the demonstrators they called for the wrecking of our brotherhood and unity, the overthrow of our constitutional system and for the implementation of irredentist objective. During their counterrevolutionary march, in addition to voicing demands for the overthrow of the loftiest gains of our country, they attacked militiamen who were trying to introduce order in the Urosevac streets. The vandalism of the eight was fulfilled in that they wrecked everything found in their path.

KOSOVO DEALS WITH SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF ELECTRICITY

LD260505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Summary] Pristina, 25 Aug (TANJUG)--About 9 million kwh of electric power will be dispatched from Kosovo today, considerably more than envisaged yesterday after the sudden collapse of the province's electrical energy system. Thanks to exceptional efforts, two power generating units have been repaired and put into operation so that four such units are in service now. Intensive work is going on the fifth turbine power generating unit of 200 megawatt capacity, and there is every likelihood that as from tomorrow the Kosovo power generating board will be able to deliver to the consumers in the country the agreed quantity of electric power, which is of exceptional importance at a time when energy is in short supply. The commission which was set up yesterday immediately after the mishap is working intensively to discover the reasons for and the consequences of the collapse of the system and also to lay down the measures which have to be taken to prevent the recurrence of what happened.

OTHER REPUBLICS HELPING INVESTMENTS IN KOSOVO

LD251328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (TANJUG)--Approximately 70 percent of all investments in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo come from the federal fund for the speedier development of insufficiently developed regions. Special attention has always been devoted to Kosovo in fund policy. In the last five years, for example, 37 percent of the total fund resources have gone to Kosovo, which has a mainly Albanian nationality population, in the form of extremely favourable long-term credits. This figure is expected to reach 43 percent in the current five-year period, during which Yugoslavia will provide 140 billion dinars (3.5 billion dollars) on a solidarity basis for the accelerated development of Kosovo. Out of this total, 100 billion dinars will go to the economy and 40 billion to the development of social activities.

A major role in the industrialization of Kosovo to date has been played by technology and experts from enterprises all over Yugoslavia. Some of these enterprises--such as the Crvena Zastava automotive enterprise of Kragujevac, the Ei electronics enterprise of Nis, Interexport of Belgrade, Energoinvest of Sarajevo, Gorenje of Velenje and others--have each built a number of factories in Kosovo.

The orientation towards direct linking and joint investments between Kosovo enterprises and those from the more developed parts of Yugoslavia is now taking on special importance. It has been stipulated that during the current five-year period at least half of the resources from the federal fund for the development of insufficiently developed regions are to be provided through joint investments, that is through the association of labour and resources.

It is in the interest of Kosovo that, with the comprehensive assistance of the more developed regions of Yugoslavia, not only its natural riches, especially mineral wealth, be exploited but also that the processing industry be developed more rapidly. This is also necessary on account of the low employment rate in Kosovo where out of the 1.6 million population some 200 thousand are employed in the social sector, while the number of unemployed exceeds 60 thousand. Considerable employment difficulties are also created by the high birth rate, which is two and a half times more than the Yugoslav average. This is one of the reasons why the per capita national income in Kosovo has increased percentage-wise more slowly than in Yugoslavia as a whole.

The six Yugoslav constituent republics and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina decided last autumn that each of them would, independent of the usual assistance channels, build a factory in Kosovo. The foundations will be laid this autumn for the first of these, a construction fittings factory to be built by the Zenica iron works (Bosnia and Hercegovina). Agreement has been reached with Kosovo as to what the other republics and Vojvodina are to build as part of this particular act of solidarity.

HODZA, VIDIC ADDRESS MEETING IN PRESEVO 25 AUG

Hodza on Kosovo Events

LD252348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Presevo, 25 Aug (TANJUG)--Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee, spoke today to an expanded political aktiv and to educational workers from Presevo on the topical political situation in the country, with particular reference to Kosovo. He said that he retains very good memories of the Presevo region from the time of the war, when he and his comrade partisans received hospitality there.

He remembered even more that in the autumn of that year in Presevo the Albanian partisan detachment called Zejnel Ajdini joined with the Serbian partisan detachment from Vranje [words indistinct] and formed a joint detachment which fought against the enemy from [word indistinct] Bujanovac and Presevo to Kumanov, Urdsevac and other towns in the region. Brotherhood and unity between the Serbs and Albanians, Fadilj Hodza said, was forged in that struggle against domestic traitors and occupiers.

Referring to the events of March and April in Kosovo, Fadilj Hodza emphasized that these hostile disturbances were of a counterrevolutionary nature and inflicted harm on our country, and on Kosovo in particular. He judged that these events are a heavy burden which is being borne in the heart of every working man in Kosovo, adding that the enemy's aim was to destroy peace in the province and threaten the gains of the national liberation struggle and our revolution. By attacking the greatest gains, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the enemy wanted to sow distrust and chauvinistic hatred among the Serbs and Albanians. In this ruthless struggle they took advantage of everything that came to hand, so that even the shedding of blood was not avoided. This, Fadilj Hodza said, was a flagrant attempt at destabilization in Kosovo and Yugoslavia.

It is good that people saw quickly and clearly that the enemy was trying to introduce some kind of disaster. That is why, Fadilj Hodza emphasized, these demonstrations were criticized as counterrevolutionary, hiding under the guise of nationalism and irredentism. It is clear to us today, Fadilj Hodza said, that under the banner of "Albanianism" the enemy, both internal and external, in Kosovo wanted to light the fuse of chauvinistic hatred and threaten everything positive that was created during the war and in postwar construction.

Speaking about hostile activity which had previously been manifested in Kosovo, Fadilj Hodza emphasized that this time it was coordinated in a triangle, with the enemy in Kosovo, Tirana and hostile Albanian emigre groups outside the country serving various agencies in the world for their dark aims. But, although the enemy had long been preparing this, he failed profoundly for he was defeated very rapidly. Fadilj Hodza then said that the enemy had chosen for his cursed aims precisely this moment, taking advantage of the international situation in the world, the weakening of detente, the multiplication of war hotspots, the installation of missiles and the economic situation in which we, too, have problems. The reason why the enemy acted just now is that it was an attempt to direct the attention of the (?Albanian) people in Albania from the difficulties with which this country is confronted [words indistinct] increasingly in its long political isolation from the world.

However, the Albanians in Kosovo know well and say themselves, Fadilj Hodza emphasized, that their future is in a socialist self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia and its community of fraternal and equal nations and nationalities, and because of this, there can be no tolerance toward the enemy, or toward Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The people of Kosovo and the security organs are now working with all their strength to expose the enemy and prevent him from being active, and they demand responsibility. Fadilj Hodza then said that the tasks of all subjective forces are to repair the situation in Kosovo as soon as possible, and a particular responsibility on this in the long term lies before the teachers who educate and school the young people. By pedagogical arguments these workers must convince all those, above all young people, in Kosovo who are infected by indoctrination, that the happiness of our young people lies in the happiness of the young people of the whole of Yugoslavia. Their task and responsibility also lie in planting not only love of knowledge but also young people's love for their country, for brotherhood and unity and our community.

Speaking about the development of Kosovo and the ever-increasing affirmation of Albanians from Kosovo, Fadilj Hodza said that the essence of the autonomous provinces is enhancing the general process of democratic and other types of development, and their position is even more closely determined in this way. This kind of autonomy was confirmed in particular as early as 1974 with the adoption of the new Constitutions of the SFRY, the republics and provinces. Relations between the republics and provinces still need to enter into the spirit of these constitutions even more. He said that the issue of the relationship between the republic and autonomous province is not only an issue of legal formulations, but goes much deeper. It is a matter of trust, and of consciousness of the joint interest in all aspects of life.

Referring to the results which Kosovo has achieved in the last 5-year plan, Fadilj Hodza said that by the middle of the decade Kosovo will have developed on average 60 percent more rapidly than Yugoslavia as a whole and that the new 5-year plan will revise the general method up to now of business activity with the main emphasis of further development on the branches which will provide most employment. He presented the fact that the fund for stimulating the development of insufficiently economically developed regions will set aside 110 billion dinars by 1985 for Kosovo's more rapid development, and about 400 million dinars for the maintenance of state services and the construction of educational and cultural projects in Kosovo.

Vidic on Economic Situation

LD252022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 25 Aug 81

["Dobrivoje Vidic's Speech in Presevo at a Meeting With Educational and Sociopolitical Workers"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Presevo, 25 Aug (TANJUG)--Dobrivoje Vidic spoke first of the economic situation, stressing that not everything is going according to plan in the implementation of the tasks of the resolution of the development of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Hence the opinion of the SFRY Presidency is that, in view of the fact that the republics have many problems of their own, a revision of the resolutions and of the social plan for the period ending in 1985 should be considered. Vidic then recalled the stands taken at the 29 September LCY Central Committee session at which the danger of the stabilization policy being breached was pointed out, especially in the area of prices, personal income, equipment imports, and so on. All these warnings are still very topical, said Vidic, adding that this shows that the struggle for stabilization is not an easy task. He then noted the growth of industrial production in Serbia, but drew attention to the fact that more should be exported to the areas where reproduction material is bought. Speaking of the demands for sharp price increases and of the oil, sugar and milk situations, Vidic stressed that it is impermissible for any group to go before the public making proposals, in a way which they knew is bound to cause big disruptions in the market and alarm among the citizens, without giving the constitutional organs of this society, especially the assemblies, plenty of opportunity to speak their minds.

Exports from Serbia proper are approaching the planned 8 percent rate, Vidic then said, but the best results have been in exports to the clearing area. Speaking of supplies for the population which, he said, are better this year than last year, Vidic stressed that hysterically pointing out problems does not help. It would be better if the appropriate organizations tackle the problems in this area in good time and in a calm way. We cannot be satisfied with this year's wheat purchases, the president of the Serbian Presidency continued. Much still remains to be done both in the price policy for the period ahead and in measures to buy as much wheat and, shortly also, a much corn as possible. In the social plan we set ourselves the task of meeting our requirements by about 1985 and of having a surplus of grain for export; and yet now, unfortunately, we shall have to import about 200,000 tons of wheat for Serbia alone. The 1985 task will not be implemented if year after year we fail to attain the planned measures. You people in Presevo must make greater use of your agricultural resources. Do not see your future in the building of industrial installations alone.

The president of the Serbian Presidency then referred to the question of textbooks and to questions of instruction in the schools in which lessons are in Albanian in the municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja. I have noticed a number of articles published in our press regarding the textbooks used here and the ideopolitical problems in this connection, Vidic stressed. I see that some textbooks have been imported from Tirana, the contents of which we cannot approve at all. They cannot constitute the basis for the education of our citizens. Here and there texts of individual anti-Yugoslav-oriented authors, confirmed Stalinists and chauvinists are recommended and read. There is no reason at all why we should import these textbooks when you yourselves, I mean you Albanian educational workers, are in a position, in cooperation with the appropriate institutions, to produce everything required for teaching.

Until the irredentist demonstrations in Pristina, the educational council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, working on trust and not suspecting any possible deformations, did not carry out the necessary analysis of textbooks used in the schools on the territory of Serbia proper. Instead, the council relied on the people who do this job in Kosovo. It transpires now that a number of textbooks were imported from Tirana which would not have been allowed if elementary ideological vigilance had been maintained in our institutions.

This is why I think that you can, in the interest of your pedagogical work and the reputation of your profession, make a vigorous contribution to the elimination of these textbooks--if you do not use them, if you throw them out of libraries and bookshops and cellars. I really do not know what in the educational process could be more immoral and more inhuman than to develop hatred among the nations, hatred in the environment of young generations, including the children, as is done in the anti-Yugoslav propaganda emanating from Tirana and by certain teachers in Kosovo who attempt to fan the hatred of Albanian youths for Serbs and Montenegrins in general and especially for those living there, for the young people of these two nations. This has no connection whatever with the internationalist and generally humane ideas which progressive people throughout the world, irrespective of their country, represent in the interest of brotherhood among the nations and of peace in the world.

It was not my intention to speak of the principled aspects of the educational reform which is under way in our country, Vidic said in conclusion. However, I think I must say that in my conversations with comrades who are conversant with the circumstances here I have learned that instruction in Albanian is channelled predominantly into social science subjects while instruction in Serbo-Croatian is channelled into material production subjects. I hope that you yourselves will at once accept that this is not a good thing. Young Albanians here must also be guided into vocations in which they will be able to obtain employment more quickly, either in your own area or further afield, in this region or outside. It is absolutely unrealistic to expect your pupils to be employed exclusively on the territory of this municipality.

I thank you for your invitation to come among you today, together with Comrade Fadilj Hodza, and for giving us an opportunity to get to know one another, to say something that could interest you at the present time and to have a talk with you.

SITUATION REPORTED 'DIFFICULT' IN BUJANOVAC

AU242010 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 81 p 8

[D.K. report]

[Summary] Bujanovac, August--In the Bujanovac commune, which is populated by Serbs, Albanians, Romanies and members of other peoples and nationalities and which is one of the most underdeveloped communes of the South Morava region in Serbia, 58 members have been expelled from the League of Communists, mainly because of hostile activities and opportunistic attitude, since the hostile and counterrevolutionary actions of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo.

Among the expelled members were also some who occupied very responsible positions in the organs of the Communal Assembly and the local communities, including among others: Sukrije Idovic, secretary of the communal Secretariat for All-People's Defense; Nazmija Sulejmani, member of the Executive Council of the Communal Assembly; Dragan Savic, chief of the civil defense staff; and Idriz Sadiku, president of the Biljaca local community. The commune has 73 basic organizations of the League of Communists with a total of 1,745 members.

According to Zejnel Ramadani, president of the Bujanovac Communal Committee of the League of Communists, "the political and security situation in the commune continues to be relatively difficult," but there is an encouraging readiness to openly and criticially discuss all problems and "the harshest ideological-political and other measures have been taken against the promoters of negative phenomena." However, as Ramadani reports, "despite the efforts made by all of us, in some communities we have not as yet succeeded in definitely and finally settling accounts with the hostile forces."

The Bujanovac Communal Committee of the League of Communists estimates that 26 students and schoolchildren from the commune, attending schools in Pristina and other Kosovo towns, participated in the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. Some 320 students from the commune are studying at the Pristina University.

VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY CUTS PROVINCE'S INVESTMENTS

AU241927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 81 p 3

[Slobodan Stanojevic and Branislaw Gulan report]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 20 Aug--One month after they refused to accept a generalized program of stabilization measures in July, the delegates of the Vojvodina Assembly at a session of the three chambers today conducted a very lively discussion about a much more specific package of measures, whose realization should ensure a consistent implementation of the decisions of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina on the immediate task in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

Although industrial production in Vojvodina increased 7.4 percent in 7 months in comparison with the same period last year (the increase for the SFRY is 4.7 percent), the economic situation is at the moment burdened by many difficulties: Only 37 percent of imports are covered by exports (instead of the 60 percent planned); the supply of industrial raw materials is getting more and more difficult; prices are still rising above the agreed limits and excessive allocations for public, common and investment spending continue to run riot. All this, of course, had to bring about an entire "restriction package" which was submitted to the delegates today by the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Essential Question

As Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojodina, said to the delegates in his speech today, the essential question of the struggle for economic stabilization at present is to harmonize the production and consumption relations, since the country as a whole, including Vojvodina, is still spending more than its real income.

He stressed that the situation in the field of spending varies. Although, for instance, net personal income per worker in Vojvodina has nominally increased about 38 percent, real personal incomes fell 4.7 percent in comparison with the same period last year. The overall funds for agreed public and common spending are below the level envisaged, but some self-managing interest communities nevertheless managed a surplus of about 600 million dinars.

Therefore, all the self-managing interest communities will reexamine their present rates of contributions, and until this is done, the payment of contributions from income will be provisionally stopped in August and September.

Nikola Kmezic particularly stressed that a struggle to pare off investments in the province has been waged in the past 2 years, that certain results have been achieved and that this "package" now proposes to postpone the start of construction of 21 additional projects with a total value of about 30.45 billion dinars.

It is also believed that social funds allocated for housing should be reduced 20 percent this year in comparison with last year, and that citizens' personal funds be used much more for the construction of apartments.

Along with the constant care to preserve the high increase in production, the paramount task for Vojvodina's economy in the coming months, in Kmezic's assessment, is to constantly increase exports, especially to the convertible currency area.

After a discussion of more than 9 hours in which about 30 delegates from the three chambers took part, the Vojvodina Assembly this evening adopted the recommendations and conclusions for a consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy in the province this year and in the coming years.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA ECONOMIC LOSSES--Novi Sad, 19 Aug--In the first 6 months of this year, the Vojvodina economy incurred total losses of 4 billion dinars, marking an increase of about 87 percent as compared with the same period in 1980. In the same 6-month period, nominal personal incomes in Vojvodina increased by 32.2 percent whereas the real incomes decreased by 6.2 percent. The provincial social accounting service has warned that the economy's illiquidity is assuming dangerous proportions because the unpaid incomes in the 6-months period amounted to a total of about 11 billion dinars. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 81 p 8 AU]

KOSOVO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM--Pristina, 19 Aug (TANJUG)--Today at Gazimestan near Pristina the construction began of a new fresh water supply system which will be completed in 1984 at a total cost of 2.6 billion dinars, and which will provide potable water for 400,000 people of the Pristina and Podujevo communes. Some 47 km of branch pipelines will be laid by the Zrenjanin Montaza work organization. The construction of the entire water supply system will also involve laying 60 km of main supply pipelines, a water purification system with a capacity of 1,000 liters per second and 7 reservoirs with a capacity of 55,000 cubic meters each. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 81 p 8 AU]

ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER--Pula--Leonilde Jotti, president of the Italian House of Deputies and member of the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party, departed for Italy after a stay of several days in our country. Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, Zora Tomic, president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia, and others had separate talks with Leonilde Jotti, widow of the deceased Italian communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 81 p 7 AU]

RAILROAD CARS FOR ALBANIA--The Mintrans work organization of the Nis machine factory has recently concluded a contract to deliver 50 railroad cars valued at $2.5 million to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania by the end of the year. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 81 p 5 AU]